JUNE, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3183.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

NAIL RODS, *of various ſizes,*

TO BE SOLD

At DAWES's Store,

Oppoſite the Ferry ſlip, on Market-ſtreet wharff, by the Faggot or larger quantity.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

CURACOA HIDES

Of the beſt quality, are juſt arrived; and for ſale by

GODFREY HAGA,

in Race-ſtreet, No. 87.

May 5, 1791.

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, South Front-ſtreet,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling upon reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit. Alſo Pewter in caſks, Crowley ſteel, Window Glaſs, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens ſtuff ſhoes, &c. &c. 8w.

William & Joſeph Sanſom,

Second, below Arch-ſtreet, No. 67,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from Europe, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will diſpoſe of upon moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit, viz.

RUSSIA Sheetings,
Drilling,
Ravens duck,
Ticklenburgh,
German and Iriſh Dowlaſs,
Iriſh Linens,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Plain and ſtriped Nankeens,
And a variety of other Dry-Goods,
Callicoes and printed Handkerchiefs,
Florentines,
Sattinets and Laſtings,
Cloths,
11-4 and Pt. Blankets,
Blue and red Strouds,
Duffils,

Shot, No. 1 to 9. B. and S. B.

Tin, Crowley ſteel, Red and White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow Ochre, Window Glaſs, &c. &c. 6w

Imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, white and brown Iriſh dowlaſſes, damaſk table cloths, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7 to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannels, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto for collars of coats, thickſets, ſaxonbrigs, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, deathhead, baſket and imperial buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons and calimancoes, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, tolienet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenets, ⅞ and yard wide ſilk Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed cottons and calicoes, fuſtians, jeans, ſtriped nankeens, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow ditto, womens cotton and worſted hoſe, mens ditto, boys and youths ditto, frying pans, ſadlers webb, womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, 10d. nails, candleſticks, red lead, Crowley ſteel, 8 by 10 window glaſs.

Good HAY in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a large HOUSE and GARDEN, in Third-ſtreet, Northern-Liberties. †

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetick: His integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers. tf

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth——*

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to *demand* attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to order of the Orphans Court,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the eſtate of John Ligget, deceaſed, ſituate in East Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 188½ acres, healthy, pleaſantly ſituated, gradually deſcending ſouthward, very fertile, equal almoſt, or quite, in quality, to any in the county, on which is a log dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, 70 acres cleared, beſides 15 acres of meadow, and 35 more may be made, the reſt well timbered; 40 miles from Philadelphia, 35 from Lancaſter, 17 from Weſt Cheſter, near Reading and Warwick furnaces, mills, &c. near Quaker, Baptiſt and Methodiſt meetings, alſo Engliſh and Dutch Preſbyterian meetings. Some time will be given for the payment of moſt of the purchaſe money, and an indiſputable title made. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. MARY LIGGET, Adminiſtratrix. May, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

Lower Smithfield townſhip, April 21, 1791.

WHEREAS I Tobias Guiltner, of Lehigh townſhip, county of Northampton, did give five obligations to Captain Patterſon, all bearing date the 7th of April 1791, payable as follow, one judgment note for two hundred pounds, payable at May fair 1791; and four bonds for one hundred pounds each, payable the 27th of November 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794; and it now appears by the records of the ſaid county, that there are ſeveral judgements left unpaid againſt the land for which the above obligations were given, and ſaid land having ſince been condemned by a jury of enquiry held in the vicinage, and as I have been impoſed upon in the above purchaſe by the ſaid Captain Patterſon, therefore, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the above obligations, amounting together to Six hundred pounds, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unleſs compelled by law. TOBIAS GUILTNER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, about three miles from Frankford, on the 6th of January laſt, a brown ſtray FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be three years old this graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE NEWPORT.

LONDON, March 26.

Every hour increaſes the probability that this country will ſpeedily be involved in a war, if the empreſs of Ruſſia, contrary to what there is any reaſon to expect at preſent, does not lend a more attentive ear than ſhe has yet done to the propoſals that have been offered by England, Pruſſia, and Holland, for reſtoring a general peace to Europe.

Judging from the preſent preparations, it is impoſſible to doubt for a moment, that miniſtry conſider the probability of a war as very great.

Yeſterday admirals lord Hood, Hotham, Sir Richard King, Croſby, and Corniſh, received their appointment to commands.

Yeſterday lord Hood had every thing in readineſs for his departure from town; his lordſhip is expected to hoiſt his flag in a few days on board the Victory of 100 guns at Spithead.

With reſpect to the extent of the armament, preſent reports ſtate, that lord Hood is to be appointed to the command of 29 ſail of the line and ten frigates, which are all ready for ſea, except in their compliment of men, and to join the Dutch admiral Kingsbergen, with twelve ſail of the line and frigates, off the Texel, and from thence proceed up the Baltic. It is further ſaid, that another ſmaller ſquadron of Engliſh and Dutch ſhips will ſail for the black ſea, to prevent the Ruſſian fleet of twelve ſail of the line, now lying at Oczakow, from aſſiſting prince Potemkin's army in the taking of Conſtantinople.

By letters received from Spain, it is believed, they intend rendering aſſiſtance to the haughty empreſs, in which caſe all our navy will be again equipped.

The late treaty with Pruſſia ſtipulates, that in caſe the king of Pruſſia ſhould be attacked, we are bound to aſſiſt him with ſixteen thouſand infantry and four thouſand horſe, or elſe ſupply money in lieu of them, according to a certain ratio for every thouſand men. Through the whole treaty there is not ſo much as the word SHIP mentioned.

Leith road is mentioned as the place of rendezvous ſhould a Britiſh ſquadron be ordered into the Baltic.

The emperor has recalled thoſe troops which were ſtationed on the frontiers towards the Ottoman provinces, and ordered the regiments of Durlach and de Tergy to return to their former quarters in Auſtria.

The Ruſſian army on the frontiers of Courland and Poland conſiſts of ſixty battalions of infantry, twelve battalions of grenadiers, eight ſquadrons of cavalry, and eight regiments of light troops.

The king of Sweden continues his warlike preparations, he has formed ſeveral conſiderable magazines in the provinces on the Baltic, and has given directions for a greater number of tents, and other military furniture, to be immediately got ready.

Sweden will probably remain neutral until Denmark has declared what part ſhe means to take, in caſe of a war between Ruſſia and Pruſſia; and as the Empreſs certainly will not involve herſelf in a war with the court of Berlin without powerful ſupport, it is yet poſſible the continental diſturbances will be amicably adjuſted.

The province of Berne have agreed to allow the paſſage required by the Emperor for 600 men; the other ſtates of Switzerland will moſt probably follow their example.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tueſday, March* 29.

The order of the day was read for the conſideration of the following meſſage from the King:

"His Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the endeavours which his Majeſty has uſed, in conjunction with his allies, to effect a pacification between Ruſſia and the Porte, having hitherto been unſucceſsful, and the conſequences which may ariſe from the further progreſs of the war being highly important to the intereſts of his Majeſty and his allies, and to thoſe of Europe in general; his Majeſty judges it requiſite, in order to add weight to his repreſentations, to make ſome further augmentation of his naval force; and his Majeſty relies on the zeal and affection of the Houſe of Commons, that they will be ready to make good ſuch additional expence as may be incurred by theſe preparations, to the purpoſe of ſupporting the intereſts of his Majeſty's kingdom, and of contributing to the reſtoration of general tranquility on a ſecure and laſting foundation."

Mr. Pitt roſe, to move an addreſs to the King, which, as uſual, was an echo to the meſſage, with the addition, that the Commons would not fail to afford his Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as might be neceſſary to the ſupport of his endeavours for reſtoring the peace of Europe.

Mr. Pitt recommended this addreſs in a very ſhort ſpeech, ſtating the general neceſſity of ſupporting the honorable character this country now held in the face of Europe; and the propriety of our interference upon the preſent occaſion. The motion being ſeconded,

Lord Wycombe roſe and ſaid, that his duty to his conſtituents would not permit him to remain ſilent, when an addreſs was propoſed, which was to convey the ſanction of that houſe to meaſures unknown and undefined. The Miniſter came down with a Meſſage, importing, that an armament would be wanted, for the ſupport of which recourſe would be had to that Houſe; and when he moved an addreſs, implying the conſent of the Houſe to the meaſure, he did not think it neceſſary to offer any other reaſons for it, than were ſtated in the meſſage itſelf.

This was the old claim of confidence; a claim which he ſhould, in general, oppoſe, though it ſhould be made by thoſe, in his opinion, better entitled to it than the Miniſtry.

Mr. Steel roſe, to reply to the general and hackneyed arguments, for ſo, he ſaid, they might be called, which had been uſed againſt the claim ſo duly made for the confidence of that Houſe. It was impoſſible that any meaſures could be beneficially conducted without that confidence; and it was known, that if it was miſuſed, Miniſtry were anſwerable for it. By diſcloſing the purpoſe of an armament, the effect would be prevented; while thoſe, who withheld the information, increaſed their own reſponſibi-

lity by their ſecrecy, the ſame time that they did it to ſerve the public.

There were always perſons, who, from inclination or policy, would oppoſe every meaſure of government; with thoſe ſo inclined it was in vain to argue, but to any unprejudiced mind it muſt appear, that nothing could ſo effectually tend to the reſtoration of the peace of Europe, as enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a force ſuitable to the dignity and honor of Great-Britain.

Mr. Fox denied that it was a maxim with him to oppoſe always the meaſures of government. On the contrary, no man in the Houſe had been a greater advocate for repoſing a liberal confidence in the miniſter. As a proof of this aſſertion, he inſtanced his conduct on the late armament, that it fitted out againſt Holland, and in that ſtill later which was fitted out againſt Spain. Thoſe preparations were juſtified by political neceſſity, and therefore he had concurred heartily with government on the occaſion. But in the preſent inſtance, he could ſee no poſſible reaſon for plunging the nation into freſh difficulties, and therefore he would oppoſe, to the very utmoſt of his power, a meaſure that was pregnant with miſchief, and which threatened to involve the nation in a war, expenſive and bloody as it was impolitic and unjuſt. He ſaid he ſaw no reaſon for warlike preparations at the preſent moment; for the gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had wrapped himſelf up in the moſt impenetrable obſcurity. He came down to the Houſe to requeſt that they would expreſs their readineſs to grant ſupplies to his Majeſty, and that they would conſent to an augmentation of his forces; but to what purpoſe thoſe forces were to be applied, or why the veins of the nation ſhould be again opened, and the public purſe, already exhauſted by continental wars, ſhould be ſqueezed again, he had not deigned to inform the repreſentatives of the nation. It would appear that the Britiſh Miniſter had aſſumed that privilege of infallibility, which the Roman Pontiff ſeemed diſpoſed to reſign.—I will drain your purſe, ſays the Miniſter.—I will open your veins, and your blood ſhall flow in every corner of the globe; but why the public treaſury is exhauſted, or why the nation is involved in the flames of war, or drenched in ſtreams of blood, it is not the buſineſs of the nation to enquire. Put your truſt in me, for I am infallible---let your faith in me be unlimited, and you ſhall ſee by what mighty miracles I ſhall lead you through thoſe ſeas of troubles, thoſe quick-ſands of perdition, into which I have thought proper to conduct you.

But we are not going actually to war, ſays the Miniſter, we are only arming to prevent war; we are only arming ourſelves to ſhew the Ruſſians how powerful we are, and to render the Britiſh name formidable to all Europe. At this rate, ſaid Mr. Fox, we ſhall be obliged to arm ourſelves every 3 or 4 months. It is but a few months ago that we fitted out an armament to terrify the Spaniards; we are now to arm in order to ſhew our power to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; by and by we ſhall be told that it is neceſſary to render ourſelves terrible to the Emperor of Germany, and then perhaps the Miniſtry may find it expedient to bully the Grand Cham of Tartary, and to frighten into a fit of the ague the Emperor of China and Japan. This abſurd oſtentation of our ſtrength, he was afraid, however, would not tend ſo much to make us reſpected, as to render us ridiculous in the eyes of the world; and he very much feared, leſt by waſting our force in this irrational and ruinous ſyſtem of gaſconade, we ſhould exhauſt the ſources of the ſtate; and that we ſhould, at length, feel that we had unnerved the ſinews of the national arm at a time when real danger approached, and the moſt preſſing neceſſities of war ſhould call upon us for vigorous defence, and more than ordinary exertions.

Abſtracting the queſtion from the general intereſt of humanity, which was certainly, however, the firſt and greateſt intereſt of the human race, even in the partial and narrow view in which Miniſters are apt to conſider queſtions of this nature, he could not but conſider the meaſure propoſed to be adopted as impolitic and unjuſt. Here Mr. Fox went into a very intereſting diſcuſſion of the balance of power in Europe, of the bias and intereſts of the ſeveral treaties which this country had entered into with Ruſſia. He concluded by giving his hearty concurrence to an amendment moved by Mr. Coke, lamenting his Majeſty's unſucceſsful endeavours for effecting a pacification, and praying ſome further information on the ſubject before the Houſe.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, defended the augmentation of our naval forces, upon the grounds of good policy, and expediency. He contended, that ſupporting the balance of power in Europe was a meaſure which, in all enlightened times, had ever been adopted as a fixed principle with every Potentate therein, and in the whole courſe of its annals, he could not diſcover a period wherein it was more abſolutely neceſſary to put that principle in practice, than at this inſtant. By uncommon ſtrides of power and of atchievements, the Ruſſian empire was not only ſpreading its vaſt boundaries through half of Europe, but was actually endeavouring to extirpate a whole nation, and extend its conqueſts over the richeſt and moſt fertile country of Aſia. The Ottoman States were falling faſt under the rod of its proweſs, and unlimited ſway appeared to be the only object of its all conquering force, and all ſubduing machinations.

He could not but remark how ingeniouſly the Honorable Gentleman put interrogatories, and their ſeveral replies, in ſuch manner as anſwered the purpoſes of argument, though not of conviction. One of theſe was, "Have we entered the liſts with Ruſſia to compel her to reſign her conqueſts?" and the anſwer he gives is a qualified affirmative. To this he begged it may be underſtood, that, whatever ſhould be the nature of the demands made by us upon that court, however they may and muſt have the welfare of Pruſſia in their view and as their object, ſtill their primary principle ſhall be the peace, honour and dignity of Great-Britain.

It had been remarked by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) as a ſpecimen and example, whereby the preſent Miniſtry ſhould conduct themſelves, that the government of this country, in the year 1782, peremptorily refuſed to take part in the war and diſpute which then exiſted between Ruſſia and the Porte. He admitted that, and, what was more, he acknowledged the propriety of the refuſal; but he had to obſerve, that at that period we were engaged in the moſt expenſive war that any nation before us was ever involved in, and therefore the Miniſter of that day, judging wiſely, and feeling the weight of thoſe troubles we were at that day affected by, very properly refuſed to join in a diſpute, which we were then very unequal to engage in. But that was not the caſe at preſent; our reſources were great, our finances flouriſhing, and our conſequence in the eſtimation of the ſurrounding nations almoſt at its zenith; if therefore, either cauſe, time, or opportunity were required for us to proſecute that now, which in the year 1782 we rejected and refuſed, we find all theſe ſtimulatives crowd on us in abundance, and he had no doubt but we ſhould take every advantage of them.

It had been deſired that we ſhould direct our attention to the inveſtigation of which party, whether Ruſſians or Ottomans, were the aggreſſors, he did not think that was now an argument to be uſed. It was only now to be conſidered, how we ſhould check the arms and ardour of Ruſſia: and he could not help remarking, that had the Ottomans been proportionably victorious, it would equally behove Europe, and conſequently Britain, to check her wild career. This argument, therefore, upon the principle of ſound policy, muſt fall to the ground.

Another obſervation had been made, that in quarrelling with Ruſſia, we forfeited all thoſe advantages which were to be derived from the trade carried on by that country to the ſeveral parts of her empire; and to this he would briefly reply, that Poland can and does furniſh the ſame, even in greater abundance, and with equal profit to the merchant and adventurer. This argument was therefore involved in the ſame dilemma with the former, and, like it, upon the principle of ſound policy, fell to the ground.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a general view of our ſeveral intereſts in the conteſts of the European Powers with each other, and what relation they bore to us; and concluded with declaring his moſt decided negative to the amendment.

Mr. Burke delivered himſelf in ſupport of the amendment.

After which the houſe divided, and the numbers appeared as follow:

Ayes 135 Noes 228.

The original motion was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

April 1. The Dutch force in the Texel amounts to twelve ſail of the line, which will be prepared to put to ſea as ſoon as the ice diſappears.

It is the general opinion, that ſhould we be drawn into an actual war, it will be of ſhort continuance, for though the Empreſs is inexhauſtible in men, her finances are much out of repair, whilſt thoſe of her enemies are freſh and vigorous.

Preparations are making at Berlin for the conſummation of the marriage between the Princeſs of Loxiſa of Pruſſia, and the Hereditary Prince of Orange, in September next.

In caſe Sweden and Denmark ſhould aſſiſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the naval force which ſhe will be able to oppoſe to the entrance of a Britiſh ſquadron into the Baltic will not be very deſpicable.

According to the moſt authentic accounts, Ruſſia has at this moment 50 ſail of the line at Riga and Cronſtadt—Sweden at leaſt may have 18 and Denmark 20, all which when united will form a fleet of about 90 ſail of the line.

The National Aſſembly has revoked the gifts and ceſſions made by letters patent in 1648 to Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, and his ſucceſſors, and the contract of exchange paſſed between the King and Louis Joſeph de Bourbon Conde is ſuppreſſed, and ceaſes from the day of publication of the decree of the 22d of November laſt, relative to the legiſlations of the domains.

Moſt of the Biſhops of France are already elected and (by all the accounts received from the different departments) with the general concurrence of the people, which ſhews that the minds of men in France were more ripe for the eccleſiaſtical revolution than was ſuppoſed.

Laſt week landed from a ſmuggling boat in Mount's Bay, the Biſhop of Leon in France. He had a narrow eſcape for his life; for his houſe was ſurrounded by a mob, but he got off in diſguiſe. As ſoon as his flight was diſcovered, he was purſued from ſtage to ſtage with the utmoſt expedition, and he had not got into the boat above a quarter of an hour before they reached the ſea-ſhore; but the owner of the boat, for a handſome reward, ſailed immediately without a cargo.

Ruſſia, or Muſcovy, as it had been formerly called, was a country little known to the kingdoms and ſtates of Europe, about a century and a half ago, though its territories were even then very extenſive. At that period, the Muſcovites had not a ſingle ſea-port but that of Archangel in the Frozen Ocean, nor a ſingle ſhip of any kind whatſoever; now they have ſea-ports in the Northern and Pacific Ocean, as alſo in the Baltic, the Black or Euxine Sea, and the Sea of Azoph; and their dominions, by conqueſt and vaſt diſcoveries, are ſince nearly trebled, while their population may be now conſidered in an eight-fold proportion, but nothing equal to their vaſt Empire, which is the largeſt in the world. Their armies are numerous, and their fleets conſiderable, with very great reſources. To prevent the ſtill greater riſe of ſo formidable a power, is the leading principle of the Courts of London & Berlin at preſent.

It ſeems a favourable circumſtance to the maritime nations of Europe, that the Turks do not benefit themſelves by the vaſt reſources for trade, commerce, and naval ſtrength, for which their empire is ſo eminently calculated. They might have ſuch fleets as would keep every other country in awe, and poſſeſs themſelves of new territories in every quarter of the globe, and alſo be entirely independent of other ſtates for a ſupply of manufactures, and a variety of other articles. The exuberance of the ſoil, the almoſt inumerable productions of their country, with the advantage of ſea-coaſt, muſt make them the moſt formidable people in the world; but prejudice, not indeed, as many imagine, ſtupidity or lazineſs, prevents it. It is therefore the intereſt of moſt commercial nations to prevent their empire from falling into the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians.

April 3. Who can enumerate the baneful conſequences which have accrued to mankind, from thoſe wretched principles which were ſo faſhionable in this country in the laſt century, and which will ever be the favourite maxims of deſpotic governments, that kings are appointed by God; that they have a divine right to the authority with which they are inveſted; that they are amenable to no human tribunal; that government is intended for the honor and advantage of the governors, not of the governed; that the blood and treaſure of the community is to be laviſhed whenever a capricious tyrant quarrels with his neighbour, upon ſome trifling occaſion, in which he thinks the idle phantom which he calls his glory intereſted; that ſubjects, however oppreſſed, are in no caſe, and upon no occaſion, to reſiſt; but that if they cannot in conſcience obey the civil power, they muſt tamely ſubmit to whatever puniſhment an arbitrary tyrant may inflict; that a magiſtrate has a right to chuſe a religion, for his ſubjects to ſupport this religion, however abſurd and unſcriptural, by pains and penalties, and civil diſqualifications; and even to deſtroy the bodies of loyal and uſeful ſubjects conſcientiouſly diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed creed, under the vain and inſolent pretence of ſaving their ſouls.

Thank God, theſe impious and execrable principles, which debaſe the human character, and degrade men to a level with the brutes, are now generally reprobated. The light of truth dawns, the ſhadows of the night withdraw, and the horrid forms of deſpotiſm and tyranny, which, like the wild beaſts of the foreſt, have ſo long harraſſed and terrified mankind, and deluged the world with blood, retire ſullenly to their dens.

It is a melancholy circumſtance, that in two great quarters of the globe, Aſia and Africa, which contain three fourths of the human race, the moſt gloomy deſpotiſm prevails thro' the whole. In Europe the chriſtian countries which enjoy freedom are indeed but few, when compared to thoſe under arbitrary governments, and even among ſuch as are ſaid to be free, there are different ſtages or degrees of liberty. We may, therefore, arrange them thus, from the pureſt ſtate to where they can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the moſt oppreſſive monarchies, viz. France, England, Ireland, Geneva, Liege, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Genoa, and laſt of all Venice.

DUBLIN, April 6.

It was reported yeſterday through town with much confidence, that a great Perſonage had abſolutely got the rout, and that in conſequence every thing was making ready for his departure from the Caſtle. Should this be the caſe, 'tis ſaid he will be ſucceeded by the Marquis of Saliſbury, Lord Chamberlain to his Majeſty, and ſon-in-law to the Marquis of Downſhire, than whom no nobleman could poſſibly be appointed, who will prove more inimical to the intereſt of poor ill fated Hibernia.

To-morrow the meſſage is expected to be delivered to both Houſes of Parliament from his Majeſty, intimating the political neceſſity of equipping freſh armaments in expectation of a Ruſſian War, and of courſe a ſolemn profeſſion of the Royal reliance on the aid of the faithful Parliament of Ireland.

Without doubt the handſome manner in which the Nootka Sound affair was ſettled with regard to this country, is the very beſt reaſon in the world why we ſhould vote a new ſupply for carrying on a wrangle againſt Ruſſia, in favour of our good friends the Turks.

But, quere, as the Eaſt India Company have generouſly interfered and ſaved us the trouble and ruinous expence of carrying on a trade with China, would it not be equally civil in them, to import a few lacks of rupees, and a few thouſand ſepoys, on this occaſion, and ſave us the loſs of men and money in a kind of anti-cruſade, from which we are never likely to derive much advantage.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

Extract of a letter from London, March 31.

"In reſpect to the immenſe preparations now making for a war with Ruſſia, we plainly perceive a reiteration of the old trade of king craft in contriving war, and keeping up a ſpirit of animoſity in the nation, merely with a view of draining their pockets, and preventing them from attending to a conſideration of their own rights, or, in other words, accelerating that revolution, which muſt ſoon inevitably take place in Britain, as effectually as it has done in France. We are literally a land of ſlaves, our taxes have been intolerable, and upon a view of the court regiſters, our continual wars, or preparations for wars, it is really a wonder that the nation has a ſingle drop of blood left in its veins. We reſemble, in fact, a man covered with leeches from head to foot, undergoing a conſtant ſuction, and at length ſo exhauſted with the number of bloodſuckers, that our national ſpirit is nearly evaporated. In forcing a quarrel with Ruſſia, we forfeit all thoſe advantages hitherto derived from our commercial intercourſe with that immenſe empire. It has been ſuggeſted, indeed, that Poland may ſupply the loſs with equal profit to the merchant and adventurer: but this, to many, appears doubtful, at leaſt it can hardly be believed, that any commercial intercourſe with that poor country, can be equivalent to the loſs of Ruſſia. Our commerce is again interrupted by thoſe baneful preparations for war, our ſailors again impreſſed on board the navy, and thouſands made miſerable by this fatal policy of making ourſelves enemies. In ſhort, we have a navy, and a navy we muſt have; at the ſame time, it would be a queſtion worth ſome conſideration, whether wars are not frequently made for the ſake of keeping up the navy, and ſupporting a ſet of idlers upon the ſalt water, whoſe government is wholly deſpotic, and who may be juſtly ſtiled the friends and ſupporters of deſpotiſm at home."

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated 4th May.

"We have been all in arms theſe three days paſt; the old Port-au-Prince regiment has mutinied, and the town, with the new troops, were under arms immediately on the alarm; it was ſome hours expected this would be a very ſerious moment to the town, but the municipality interfered, prevented the new troops from ſtorming the barracks, and have prevailed on the old regiment to give up their arms, and return to France. They are to be embarked for that purpoſe this evening, and I hope we ſhall, after this is over, reſt in peace, and have buſineſs to flouriſh again.

"Pork is ſelling at 14 dollars, and beef at 8; flour 61-2 to 7 1-2; herrings, manhaden, codfiſh, mackrel, not one in the market; lard, 25 ſous; butter, 18 to 20 ſous; long ſtaves, 250 liv. hoops, 24 dollars.

"Molaſſes, 19 to 20 livres, along ſide; ſugars, 48 to 50, and I expect rather on the fall.

"Horſes ſell very dull—Capt. Sill has this inſtant hove in ſight with a cargo.

"The drum beats, the troops are marching down to embark."

Yeſterday arrived the brig Liberty, Gardner, from London, in 63 days; ſchooner Hope, ——, Grenada, 18 days; New-York Packet, Barnard, Boſton, 4 days; and ſloop Clinton, Sleight, from Wilmington, 8 days.

The laſt Engliſh papers abound with lengthy paragraphs on the preſent politics, the wars now actually waging, and the proſpect of impending wars in the European quarter of the globe. The far greater part of thoſe paragraphs, are merely ſurmiſes, reports, ſuppoſitions and apprehenſions, which we preſume it would be needleſs

to detail at full length. From this variety of matter, however, we may, among other particulars, briefly collect, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is determined, at all events, unleſs reſtrained by a ſuperior combination of powers, to plant her ſtandard on the walls of Conſtantinople, and, if poſſible, even poſſeſs herſelf of the Leſſer Aſia. Avarice has commonly been called the vice of old age; in the Empreſs of Ruſſia, it appears to be inſatiable ambition, with a mixture of avarice and revenge. Great-Britain ſeems to be ſanguine in the cauſe of the Turks, and was, by the lateſt accounts, making the moſt active preparations in their favour, it being no longer a part of their politicial creed in England, that the Chriſtian powers ought to unite their endeavours to extirpate the Mahometans, and re-eſtabliſh chriſtianity in its original ſeat. France (even by the Engliſh accounts) is going on quietly, in conſolidating and eſtabliſhing her new conſtitution, the great body of the officating clergy having ſubſcribed thereto, and the real anti-revolutioniſts, being for the moſt part out of the kingdom, and apparently deſtitute of all hopes of reſtoring the old tyranical form of government.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 25.

There was a ſudden, though not violent, concuſſion of the earth, the 9th inſt. about eleven o'clock at night, felt in this town and its vicinity.—There are no phenomena in nature more calculated to impreſs the human mind with terror; conſequently, to be remembered and taken notice of, than earthquakes; yet the philoſophy of them is but lately arrived at any degree of perfection: and even now, is very incomplete.

The 9th inſtant, a Mr. Bechorn made an attempt to croſs the river Paſſaick a ſmall diſtance above the Little Falls; but the current being more rapid than his temerity had prompted him to believe, he found himſelf in danger of deſcending the precipice, and eſſayed to land on a rock in the river; but that and other efforts proved abortive. He was precipitated from the ſummit to the firſt ſhelf, from whence he diſappeared, and was not ſeen afterwards.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 25.

The diſtrict court at Dumfries ended on Monday, the 23d inſt. without a ſingle indictment being brought in by the Grand Jury !!!

We learn that a gentleman from Holland lately arrived, an intention to purchaſe all the vacant ſhares in the Patowmack company.

Sunday laſt the Alexandria company of new levies, commanded by Capt. Hannah, conſiſting of ninety men, marched from that town to Wincheſter, the place of rendezvous for the Virginia recruits.

PITTSBURGH, (Pennſylvania) May 14.

Extract of a letter from Captain Edward Butler, dated Belwille, Waſhington county, May 9, 1791, to the Printer.

"As the inhabitants are much confuſed by the different reports which are circulated amongſt them concerning the murders committed by the ſavages on the frontiers, I here ſend you an account of ſuch as have been lately committed on the ſouth weſtern part thereof, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

"On Saturday, April 30, at night, a party of Virginia rangers, under the direction of a Mr. Joſeph Bigs, who had been engaged in building a block-houſe oppoſite to the mouth of Wheeling, had taken ſhelter in a cabin near to the place, and unfortunately were ſo much fatigued and off their guard, as to be all aſleep; and about three hours before day were awakened by the roof of the cabin burning; the Indians, having ſet fire thereto, ſtood at the door expecting the flames would make the people ruſh out; fortunately a Captain Kirkwood ſucceeded in getting that ſide of the roof which was on fire thrown off, and by that means prevented the reſt of the houſe from taking fire. The Indians fired repeatedly between the logs of the cabin, and wounded Mr. Bigs and five others, one of whom (a Mr. Walker, who is much regretted) is ſince dead. At day break the Indians diſappeared, nor is it known whether any of the ſhots from the houſe had done them damage.

"On Friday or Saturday, the 29th or 30th of April, a party of Indians penetrated the country near to Clarkſburgh, where they took two people priſoners, and conſiderable plunder of horſes and other property. Three of them made their appearance at a farm houſe, and fired on the man at his door, who fell; they ran towards him, and on one of them ſtooping to ſcalp him, he was ſaluted by the man's wife, with a ſtroke from a large hatchet in his back, which went ſo completely into his body, that at three different efforts ſhe could not diſengage it, and the Indian made off with it ſticking in him; a ſecond Indian alſo made an attempt, when ſhe, by a well directed ſtroke with a ſtick ſhe had got, laid him on the ground; the third then run, and the other, as ſoon as he had recovered his feet, followed his example, on which the woman took her huſband in her arms and carried him into the houſe, and when a magiſtrate of Ohio county, from whom I had this relation, left that place, the man was in a fair way of recovering. The Indians were purſued to Kenahwa river and diſperſed; their plunder, but not the priſoners, recovered.

"On Sunday, May 1ſt, a ſcout from a party of Waſhington county rangers, ſtationed at the mouth of Fiſh creek, diſcovered ſome Indians not far remote from the Ohio; on coming in with this information, Lieutenant Enix, who commanded a party on Dunkard creek, being at the Fiſh creek ſtation, where his brother commanded, called out fifteen volunteers, and croſſed the river; they ſoon came in ſight of four Indians, who fled carefully, until they had completely drawn Mr. Enix into an ambuſcade of 40 or more, who fired from different quarters on them; Mr. Enix ordered his men to take what ſhelter they could, and made an oppoſition which does honour to his memory; he and four of his brave men loſt their lives on the ſpot, and one more is miſſing. A party that croſſed the river and buried Lieutenant Enix and his men, confidently affirm, that there were 8 Indians killed, from the marks which they found where they had tumbled from a ſteep buſhy bank that formed part of their ambuſcade.

"On the ſame day, viz. Sunday, the 1ſt, 3 Indians, with conſiderable booty, were ſtraggling on Dunkard creek, about 3 miles from Mr. Ryerſon's farms, where they took 4 young girls, all of one Crow's family, who were at ſome diſtance from home, and after having them about three hours in cuſtody killed and ſcalped two of them, tomahawked and ſcalped a third, who was alive a few days ſince, the fourth was knocked down and afterwards made her eſcape. She affirms that one of the Indians had ſeven freſh ſcalps hanging to his pouch; off whom theſe were taken I had not heard when I left Waſhington."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Jeffers, of the Federal Troops, dated Fort Franklin, May 7, 1791, to the Printer.

"The good of the ſervice rendered it neceſſary for me to go to Lake Erie. I ſtarted the 2d inſt, with ſome Indians and 4 white people; when I paſſed Caſſawago, I ſaw ſeveral white people there at work; but on my return I found that ſettlement entirely deſerted. This ſurpriſed me much, and I ſent a man out to ſee if he could make any diſcoveries. He ſoon returned with one Corlius Vanhorne, who ſaid he was taken by four Indians about 12 o'clock that day, (the 5th) and that he had left three men at Mead's mill in the morning; that he was put in charge of an old Indian, while the others went in ſearch of the horſes, and was taken about ten miles, when the old Indian tied him to a tree, and went off; that he then cut himſelf looſe, and made his way towards the mills.

We were under arms all night, and at day break ſet off for this place. A ſhort time after we arrived here a certain Chriſtian Lance came in, and gave me the following account, viz. That he being unwell on the morning of the day I had been at Caſſawago, he had hired William Greg, and Thomas Ray, to plough for him; that they had not been long gone, before he heard two guns go off, and jumping out of his bed went to the door, where he ſaw an Indian boy, who, by ſigns, gave him to underſtand that Greg and Ray were killed, and for him to make off as quick as poſſible. This miſchief was done by Chippaways.

"Mr. Vanhorne alſo told me that the Indians who took him, ſaid there were parties out who would ſtrike near Fort-Pitt, and from that down to Wheeling."

We are informed from good authority that on Sunday laſt two men were taken priſoners by a party of Indians, about 6 miles from the Allegheney river, in Weſtmoreland county, and in a direction oppoſite to Owen's iſland, in ſaid river, about 20 miles from this place. There were 3 men in company, but one of them had careleſsly fallen in the rear, by which means he eſcaped; he informs there were 20 Indians in this party.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

We hear that the ſhip Maſſachuſetts, Job Prince, eſq. commander, has been ſold in India for ſixty-five thouſand dollars. This ſhip was upwards of 800 tons burden. The ſhip Hercules, upwards of 600 tons, has alſo been ſold in that country. Theſe veſſels were built in Maſſachuſetts, the former compoſed of American materials altogether.

Bridge-town, Cumberland county, N. J. May 23.

This day was weighed, in the preſence of a large number of ſpectators, a bull, the property of Captain Seth Bowen, of this place, one year old this day; he weighed 921 pounds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

On the evening of the 13th inſtant, Dr. ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN was unfortunately drowned in attempting to croſs the Wiſſahickon, when the creek was conſiderably raiſed by a recent freſhet. His corpſe was found the next morning, and the day following was interred in the Preſbyterian burying ground, in the townſhip of Abington. His remains were attended to the place of burial by a greater concourſe of people, than was ever known to have attended on a ſimilar occaſion from that neighbourhood.——Of the Doctor it may juſtly be obſerved, that he had ſtrong powers of underſtanding and memory, which were conſiderably improved by reading. He was kind, humane and charitable. He was highly eſteemed by all his acquaintance, for his friendly diſpoſition and modeſt demeanour. His manners made him but few enemies; and in his profeſſion, as a practitioner of phyſic, his judgment and knowledge were much reſpected. He has left behind him an afflicted widow and four children.

Thus downward to the manſions of the dead,
With haſty ſtrides, unwilling mortals tread;
Not e'en the teachers of the healing art
From human breaſts can ward death's fatal dart.
M'Clean, we ſee, has found his laſt ſad home,
And what *was* his, muſt ſhortly *be* our doom.

FROM PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED, MAY 29.

Ship Favorite, Read, (of Boſton) from London, in 57 days—left there the Brig Swan, Capt. Merchant, of Charleſton, expected to ſail for Boſton the 1ſt of April; Brig Eſſex, Green, of Salem, to ſail 15th April.---On the 11th of May, in lat. 40. 54. long. 58. ſpoke the Brig Catharine, Capt. Bull, from New-York bound to Falmouth, out 16 days. On the 19th May, in lat. 40. 22. long. 74. 4. ſpoke the Brig Fame from Glaſgow bound to New-York out 46 days. On the 23d in lat. 38. 55. long. 39. ſpoke the Schooner Olive, from Cape-Francois bound to Caſco-Bay.

Brig Hope, Lee, Jamaica, 19 days paſſage; Sailed in company with the Ship St. James Planter, Paxton, from Montego-Bay to London, parted with him near Jamaica.

Ship Hannibal, Cunningham, Cadiz, 35 days.
Snow Experiment, Bayne, Jamaica.
Ship Henrietta, Wickes, Havre de Grace.

Capt. Wickes ſailed from Havre de Grace the 28th March; left there Ship Pennſylvania, Harding, of Philadelphia, who expected to ſail in 18 days--On the 16th May, in lat. 39. long. 64. ſpoke the Brig Reſolution, Capt. Palmer, from New-York to Amſterdam, out 5 days.

MAY 30.

Schooner Charlotte, Miller, St. Lucia.
Brig Mary, Curwin, St. Croix.
—— Polly, Lawſon, Norfolk.

Capt. Miller, in lat. 23. ſpoke the brig Live-Oak from Havannah bound to this port.

Letters from Dublin, of the 4th of April, via New-York, bring news of the loſs of the Ship Commerce, Capt. Eggar, of Philadelphia, at the mouth of the river Shannon, on the 4th March--Ship and cargo loſt- crew ſaved.

Capt. Cunningham, of the ſhip Hannibal, who ſailed from Cadiz on the 20th April, brings the following information:---Capt. Watſon, of Philadelphia, ſailed for Gibraltar the 18th April: Capt. Anderſon, of and from Philadelphia, arrived there the 17th April: Capt. Marſhall, of and from do. the 16th: Capt. Hewes, of and from do. the 18th: Capt. Wallace, of Philadelphia, ſailed for Philadelphia ſix days before the Hannibal; and the brig Alexander for Philadelphia two days before.

The Pigou, of and from Philadelphia, bound to London, left the Capes the 27th inſt.

Brig Suſannah, Mory, St. Jago, 35 days. On the 23d April ſailed the ſhip Three Brothers bound to the Iſle of France---left at St. Jago Capt. Black Moore, for Boſton.

Ship Thetis, Beard, Liverpoole, 52 days, on the 18th April, in lat. 44. 49. ſpoke a brig from Dublin, bound to Newfoundland, 19 days out, all well: On the 18th May, in lat. 38, ſpoke brig Ann Maria, from Dublin to Philadelphia: On the 21ſt May, in lat. 39, ſpoke brig Adventure, from Barbadoes to Halifax, out 17 days: On the 26th do. in lat. 39. ſpoke a ſhip and a brig from Philadelphia bound to Oporto.

Brig Jenny of Apledore, Prince, Cork, 8 weeks: On the 23d April, lat. 42, ſpoke the ſhip Minerva, from Cork bound to Halifax.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments from May* 31, 1790, *to May* 31, 1791, *as ſettled by the Managers, viz.*

Caſh Dr.

BALANCE in the Treaſurer's Hands at ſettling laſt year,	£ 42	9	5
Rec'd. Quarterly Payments from Subſcribers,	70	11	6
Donations from the Poſt-Office at Philad.	82	8	9
Ditto from ſundry Perſons,	18	15	0
Subſcriptions from new Members,	38	11	0
Monies on Intereſt paid in,	187	10	0
Intereſt on Money lent,	159	11	1
	£ 599	16	9

Supra Cr.

Paid ſundry Charities amounting to	£ 244	3	9
Clerk Hire, Printing, &c.	27	0	0
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands,	78	13	0
Money lent on Intereſt,	250	0	0
	£ 599	16	9

Capital Stock, viz.

On Intereſt lent to private Perſons,	£ 1662	10	0
In Continental Securities,	2151	0	6
	£ 3813	10	6

This Day is Publiſhed, by

Robert Campbell,

No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

The Philoſophy *of* Natural Hiſtory.

By WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh.

THIS work is in the higheſt eſtimation in Britain, and the Reviewers have recommended it in the ſtrongeſt terms: the American Edition, which is preſented to the Public, is executed in the neateſt manner, in a large 8vo. volume, at the reaſonable price of *Two Dollars*, neatly bound.

R. Campbell has received by the laſt veſſels from Great-Britain, a General Aſſortment of BOOKS in all the various branches of literature.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 27, 1781. eptf

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH BORDEN, Eſq; late of Bordentown, in Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BORDEN, or } Execut.
JOHN OLIVER, }

Bordentown, 23d May, 1791. 4t

Philadelphia, May 24, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee-houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Saturday, the 4th day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, with a two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and two two ſtory Frame Meſſuages thereon erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid about 99 feet, and in length or depth 220 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground of John O'Connor and others, on the ſouth by ground of Alexander Carliſle, on the weſt by the new gaol, and on the north by Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 37 10 0: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hale, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above will be ſold in one lot, or divided into four lots of 24 feet 11 inches each front on Walnut-ſtreet, and 220 feet deep, with a yearly rent of £ 9 7 6 each (as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers); a plan of which may be ſeen at the Sheriff's office, and at the time of ſale.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED lately from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Maurice river, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a certain JACOB HOOVER, and took with him of the property of the ſubſcriber, a brown horſe about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters, and is remarkably good in gears, double or ſingle; has a middling long dock, and ſomething broken-winded when fed upon dry food. Alſo, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 7 years old, two or more white feet, a ſtar and ſnip, low in the neck, and for ſome time paſt has had a very ſore back; his hind legs crooked, trots and canters, and is good in the plough.

The above-named Jacob Hoover is a man of about 25 or 30 years of age, well ſet, with light complexion and light hair, by trade a blackſmith, but lately followed farming. His wife is a German, of a middling ſize, with a ſpeck in one of her eyes, and much pitted with the ſmall pox. They have one male child, of about two years old. Whoever ſecures and returns the above-mentioned two horſes to the ſubſcriber, at Kenſington, near Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW HEIMS.

May 14, 1791.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Daniel Deal, in Plymouth townſhip, on Tueſday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Bayard, Eſq; and others, containing 50 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of the ſaid Daniel Deal, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, innkeeper, in Providence townſhip, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, bounded by lands of Michael Boyer and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Chriſtian Schrack, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of —— Barr, innkeeper, in Pottſtown, on Thurſday, the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; as alſo a Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Pottſtown, adjoining John Rook's lot and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Frederick Zeeber, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Colly, innkeeper, in Abington townſhip, on Saturday, the 11th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Daniel Grant, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Heaton, inn-keeper, in Moreland townſhip, on Monday, the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Joſeph Hollowell and others, containing about 49 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Thomas Walton, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Lower Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of John Miller, Henry Miller and Thomas Miller, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, late the eſtate of George Kenedey. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Strowds, containing ſeven acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Levers, Eſquire, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain frame houſe, ſtable and two lots of ground, in the borough of Eaſton, bounded on the ſouth by lots of Andrew Leadley, and on the eaſt and north by alleys. Taken in execution as late the property of William Jackſon, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for ſecuring, WILL BATES, who abſconed from my ſervice on Monday laſt.---He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to ſerve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſtands remarkably ſtraight and erect, has a large neck, awkward addreſs, and is ſlow ſpoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked ſome time at the Blackſmith's trade.---He went off in common working clothes, but thoſe he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertiſement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a ſenſe of his duty, and his unſucceſsful villainy prove a warning to others under ſimilar circumſtances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the ſtate of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

WAS taken up, on ſuſpicion of being a run away, and committed to my cuſtody, in Norriſtown gaol, on the 11th inſtant, a Negro man, who calls himſelf SAM, ſays he is the property of Ralph Bond, of Hartford county, Maryland, and that he left his maſter about Chriſtmas laſt; he alſo ſays his former maſter's name was Elijah Bozley, of Maryland. He is a thick ſquare made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age, and is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall-pox. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within five weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold, for the charges and coſt of impriſonment, by me

¶ WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

Dec. 22d, 1790. t J.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

Ram Lambs,

A FEW FOR SALE,

Got by an imported Engliſh Ram, of the beſt breed and wool in England, out of very fine country Ewes.

Enquire of the Printers. ‡

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpoſe, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.*

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

---

A Large and General Aſſortment of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, *Warranted or Un-warranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

On the 14th day of June next, on the Premiſes, will commence the SALE, by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

And continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold,

ALL that large and valuable tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhips of Waterford and Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, well known by the name of MARPLE'S TRACT, containing about twelve thouſand acres, and diſtant about twenty or thirty miles from Philadelphia, to be divided in lots as follows, viz.

Lot No. 1. containing one thouſand acres, with a Saw-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Out-houſes and Stables erected thereon, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame.

Lot No. 2. containing ſeven hundred acres, with an excellent ſtream of water running through the ſame. On this tract there is a good Mill-ſeat.

Lots No. 3 to 30, are thirty Plantations, containing about three hundred acres each, well timbered, ſeveral of them are improved with Dwelling and Out-houſes. Part of theſe tracts abound in Oak Timber, ſuitable for Ship-building, and is a moſt advantageous ſituation for Glaſs-works---other parts in Pine Timber, fit for Boards and Scantling, and a conſiderable quantity of good Cedar Swamp.---There is a convenient ſituation for a Town, which will be laid out in lots ſuitable for tradeſmen; the great road leading from Philadelphia to Great and Little Egg-Harbour running through the ſame, will probably make it a growing place.

A plan of the Premiſes may be ſeen at the houſe of Edward Gibbs, in Haddonfield.

Any Perſon inclining to view the Land, or any part thereof, may apply to GEORGE MARPLE, on the Premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

At the time of Sale a regular Draft of the whole will be ſhewn, the Conditions made known, and the payments made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON, Glouceſter,
EDWARD GIBBS, Haddonfield,
JOSEPH BOLTON, Timber creek, or
JOHN CLIFFORD, in Philadelphia.

April 28, 1791.

A Wet Nurſe.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breaſt of Milk, who can be ſufficiently recommended, is deſirous to take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire at the Houſe of Dr. Benjamin Say, North Second-ſtreet, No. 64, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

May 3d, 1791.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Mulberry and High ſtreets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling houſe, 17 feet ſix inches by 35 feet 6 inches, ſix rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew houſe 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt houſe, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of ſtone. Alſo on the ſouth ſide of the lot is a brick tenement two ſtories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaſer on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt. Apply to Iſaac Howell, on the premiſes,

April 13. tf JOSHUA HOWELL, or SAMUEL COATES.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW STONE-HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miſcellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a deſcription of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers, Baſaltes, Baſtile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindneſs, Blow-pipe, Book, Book-keeping, Bog, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles; illuſtrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems, comprehending the hiſtory, theory and practice of each, according to the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; deſcriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general hiſtory of the different empires, kingdoms and ſtates, antient and modern, and lives of the moſt eminent perſons in every age and nation, gives it a decided ſuperiority over any work of the kind ever publiſhed in the Engliſh language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the reſpective ſciences in this country, and under the patronage of ſuch a liberal ſubſcription, as makes it neceſſary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half-volumes, it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume ſucceſſively.

IV. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be compriſed in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and above half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates in great forwardneſs.

The publiſher begs leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been ſupported in this arduous and extenſive undertaking, which, whilſt it encourages uſeful enterprize, reflects the higheſt honor on the patrons of ſcience and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wiſh to poſſeſs this valuable work, will pleaſe to apply without delay, to prevent their being diſappointed, as the ſubſcription is now nearly filled up, and thoſe ſubſcribers who have not got their copies, are, for the ſame reaſon, requeſted to call and get their books that they may not be too late. 6w

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Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, April 29, 1791.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, about two weeks ago, a pacing bay FILLEY, two years old, with a blaze in her face, which is about two inches wide at the upper end, and runs down ſmaller into a point at her noſe, her hind off leg white half way up to her ham. Whoever takes up ſaid colt and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county abovementioned, or ſends a few lines to the care of Richard Robinſon, at the ſign of General Paoli, on Lancaſter road, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by GRIFFITH JONES.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very aggreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, May 11, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3184.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1791.

BY THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

AN *ORDINANCE*,

For providing for the Lighting, Watching, Watering, Pitching, Paving and Cleansing the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS by a late act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled, "A further supplement to the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," it is enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, shall have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish, such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions as shall be convenient and necessary for the purposes of estimating, assessing, raising and levying of taxes, upon the persons of single men, and upon the estates real and personal of the inhabitans of the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes of lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleansing the streets, lanes and alleys of the said city, and directing, appointing and regulating the time, order and manner of estimating, assessing, raising, levying and collecting of the said taxes, and of lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleansing the said streets, lanes and alleys, any law of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Sect. I. IT is therefore hereby ordained and enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That William Govet, Nicholas Hicks, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Claypoole, and Nathan Boys, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, by the name of the "City Commissioners," and they shall continue in office until the first Monday in March next, unless they, or any of them, shall in the mean time be removed by the Common Council: And it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, not only to do and perform every matter and thing required of them by this ordinance, but also every other act and duty which by any former ordinance of this corporation has heretofore been enjoined upon them, or shall hereafter be enjoined upon them by any future ordinance, order or resolve, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled: And that at some meeting on or between the first and fourth Monday in every month of February inclusive, in every year, there shall be chosen in Common Council, a number of persons, not less than three, nor more than five, who shall be City Commissioners for the ensuing year, commencing with the first Monday in March, or until they or any of them shall be removed by the Common Council. And that each of the said Commissioners, and those hereafter to be chosen, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, according to law, that he will faithfully execute the office of a Commissioner of the city of Philadelphia.

Sect. II. And it is further ordained and enacted, That as often as the office of a Commissioner shall become vacant, by death, resignation or removal from office, that such vacancy shall be supplied by the choice of a proper person to fill the same, to be made by a vote of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens in Common Council assembled.

Sect. III. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners and their successors, to be hereafter appointed in manner aforesaid, shall meet at the Court-House in High-Street, or any other convenient place that may hereafter be appointed by the Common Council (where they shall keep their office) at least once in every week, on such days and hours as they shall appoint, of which days and hours of attendance public notice shall be occasionally given; at which meetings a majority of the said Commissioners, for the time being, shall form a quorum or board, and shall have the powers and authorities, and shall perform the several duties, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—To demise and to farmlet to proper persons, the public ferries and ferry houses, wharves and landing-places, the fish and scale-houses, and the stalls in the markets within the city, reserving such rents, and upon such terms and conditions as have heretofore been accustomed, or may be reasonably had for the same; provided they do not let the same for any longer term than one year, without the assent of the Common Council: And also to take the care and superintendance of the real estates belonging to the Corporation, which yield no income, so as to prevent trespasses, nuisances, and incroachments thereupon.

To contract with proper workmen, who will undertake to repair the bridge over Schuylkill at High-street, to replace it as soon as possible after it, or any part of it may be carried away or damaged, and to purchase timber, plank, and other materials necessary for the same, and for building and repairing the boat or boats necessary to be kept there, and for keeping the ropes and wharves in proper repair, and to see that such contracts are complied with.

To contract with proper and suitable persons, from time to time, to repair and keep in repair, the ferry houses, fish and scale houses, market houses, wharves, docks, and the fences and inclosures of all the real estates belonging to the city, and to see that such contracts are complied with: To execute all the acts of Assembly of this state, and all ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, now in force, or which shall hereafter be made for preventing or removing projections, obstructions, or nuisances in the streets, lanes, alleys or footways of the said city.

To make report to the Common Council on the first Monday in the month of December in every year, of the sum of money which will probably be necessary for the purpose of lighting, watching, watering, paving and cleansing the city for the following year, and when the Common Council shall have determined what sum of money shall be raised for those purposes

Sect. IV. It is ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall without delay proceed to assess and appoint proper persons to levy and collect the said sum of money, on the persons of single freemen, and upon all the estates real and personal within the city of Philadelphia, apportioning and assessing the same according to the last preceding county tax assessed on the said city, and allowing to the collectors such further reductions thereof, as they shall judge right and proper, and cause duplicate lists of the said taxes to be made out and delivered to the said collectors. And the said collectors shall forthwith make a demand from the persons whose estates or persons may be assessed, or at their dwelling places, or in case of their absence from their tenants, agents or representatives, of the several sums in the said duplicates mentioned; and in case the same, or any part thereof, shall not be paid within thirty days after such demand thereof made, each collector shall return his duplicate to the Mayor or Recorder, and make oath or affirmation respectively before him, that he hath demanded in the manner aforesaid, the taxes assessed and mentioned in his duplicate, and he shall, under oath or affirmation, ascertain the names of the persons who may be delinquent, and have not paid the sums so assessed upon them or their estates: Whereupon the Mayor or Recorder, and any three or more Aldermen, shall add to each duplicate a warrant, under their hands and seals, authorizing and requiring the said collectors, and every of them, forthwith to collect, levy and receive from the persons assessed, as aforesaid, and who shall be delinquent in manner aforesaid, the sums of money mentioned in the said duplicate, to be respectively assessed upon them or their estates, and the said collectors may call to the assistance of them and every of them, any constable or constables, or other person, and in case of resistance, may break open, in the day time, any house, trunk, box, chest, closet, or other fixture, where the goods and chattels of any delinquent are supposed to be, and make distress and sale thereof, rendering the surplus to the owner, if any there be, after reasonable charges deducted. But if goods and chattels, sufficient to satisfy the said taxes and charges cannot be found, and be not shewn by such delinquent, then to levy the said assessment on the goods and chattels of the tenants in possession of the premises so assessed, and the delinquent shall be obliged to discount it out of the first rent that shall afterwards accrue from the premises. And if there be no such goods and chattels, then to take the body of such delinquent, and him or her to bring before the Mayor, or some Alderman, to be dealt with as hereinafter is directed.

Sect. V. And it is further ordained and enacted, That if any taxes to be laid in pursuance of this act, upon the persons and estates aforesaid, shall not be collected and paid to the treasurer of this corporation, within the term of twelve months from and after the signing of the warrant to be annexed to the duplicates as aforesaid, each & every of the collectors shall be personally answerable for the sums in their respective duplicates mentioned, unless he shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that the real estate taxed as aforesaid has been for all the time aforesaid unoccupied, and the owner thereof out of the city and county of Philadelphia, or the persons charged with personal taxes were not to be found, or were by poverty disabled to pay the same.

Sect. VI. And it is further ordained and enacted, That when any person charged as a delinquent shall be brought before the Mayor, or any Alderman, by the said collectors, or either of them, or by any constable at their instance, it shall be the duty of such Mayor or Alderman, to enquire whether any and what sum is due from such delinquent for the said taxes, and thereupon to award a warrant of commitment against the body of such delinquent, for such sum as shall appear to him to be due for the said taxes: And such warrant shall be directed to the sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, who shall receive and detain the body of such delinquent in his goal, and treat him in all respects as a debtor under execution.

Sect. VII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall have and employ a proper and suitable person for a clerk, to attend in their office, keep their accounts, and do and transact all such business as usually is done and performed by a clerk, and the same at pleasure to dismiss and employ another, and to allow and pay to him such yearly sum as they shall think reasonable and adequate to his services, in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by them on the treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay the same out of the monies in his hands arising from the said taxes, and it shall be allowed to him in account.

Sect. VIII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the treasurer of the corporation, for the time being, for all and every sums of money which shall become and grow due in pursuance of any contract which shall be made by the said Commissioners in pursuance of this act, and complied with by the party contracting; which orders shall be paid by the said treasurer out of the monies in his hands, and charged to the particular account for which the services shall have been performed, and be allowed to him accordingly.

Sect. IX. And it is further ordained and enacted, That each of the said Commissioners, and every Commissioner hereafter to be appointed under the authority of this act, shall be entitled to have and receive in full satisfaction for his doing and performing all the duties enjoined upon him by this ordinance, or which shall be required by any future ordinance or order of the Common Council, the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars every year, to be paid in quarterly portions on every the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December in every year, by orders drawn and signed by the Mayor, upon the treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay the same, and charge it to account of the taxes to be raised under the authority of this ordinance.

Sect. X. And it is further ordained and enacted, and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to determine upon and cause an additional number of wells to be dug, and pumps therein to be fixed, and lamps to be set up in such convenient places as to them shall appear necessary, within the streets, lanes and alleys of the city. And they shall also limit, direct and appoint the depth of all vaults, wells and sinks hereafter to be dug within the city, for privies or necessary-houses; which regulations being so made and approved in common council, shall be advertised in two or more newspapers of the city, and then deposited in the office of the clerk of the mayor's court, for the inspection of any inhabitant of the said city; and if any person or persons whatever, shall dig or cause to be dug any vault, well or sink for privies or necessary-houses, of any greater depth than shall be limited and appointed by the said commissioners in manner aforesaid, or nearer to the line of his lot than three feet, every such person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and the person or persons who shall be employed in digging the same, shall each of them forfeit the sum of ten pounds, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and paid into the treasury for the use of the city.

Sect. XI. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted, That the said commissioners shall hire and employ a sufficient number of able bodied men to light and watch the city by night, and dismiss them from the service when they think proper, and purchase oil, wick, and all necessary implements for the purposes of lighting and watching the streets, and may and shall direct and appoint at what stands the watchmen of the night shall be placed, what rounds each watchman shall go, and how often they shall go their rounds in each night in the different seasons of the year, and shall contract with one proper person to be constable or superintendant of the nightly watch, whose duty it shall be to take care of the oil, wick and utensils necessary for the use of the city, and render an account to the commissioners monthly of the quantities of every article received, expended and remaining on hand, to superintend the watchmen, and take care that they perform their duty, and report to the commissioners at their next meeting all omissions or breaches of duty in the said watchmen, and shall from time to time make such further and other orders and regulations for the better government of the said constable and watchmen as they shall think right, and the nature of every particular service require; and shall cause a true copy or transcript of all orders and regulations which shall from time to time be so made for the better direction and government of the constable & watchmen, to be fairly written or printed, and signed by them, & delivered to the said constable, and also a true copy of such parts thereof as shall relate to the conduct and government of the watchmen so to be hired, to be delivered to each of them.

Sect. XII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said commissioners shall cause from time to time, to be repaired and kept in good order all the public pavements, lamps, wells and pumps belonging to the city, and within the limits thereof, and for such purposes, they shall contract with proper and suitable persons, upon such terms as shall be most for the advantage of this corporation, and shall take care that such contracts be faithfully and effectually complied with.

Sect. XIII. And whereas there are many places in the public streets, in the unbuilt parts of the city, where pavements are not yet necessary, and which from their low situation or otherwise, are often in bad repair, & difficult to pass with carriages—Be it therefore enacted, That the city commissioners shall keep in good repair, by drawing off the water and otherwise, all such of the public streets which are in common use by passengers, so that the passage over the same be safe and convenient.

Sect. XIV. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said commissioners shall contract with proper and suitable persons to cleanse all the streets, lanes and alleys within the city, and carry away all house and street dirt, as often as the same shall be necessary to preserve cleanliness therein, and take care that such contracts be complied with.

Sect. XV. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the said constable of the nighly watch, shall attend at the Court-House in High-Street, or such other convenient place as shall hereafter be appointed: and the said constable & watchmen in their respective turns and courses of watching, shall use their best endeavours to prevent murders, burglaries, robberies and other outrages and disorders within the city, and to that end shall, and they are hereby empowered and required to arrest and apprehend all persons whom they shall find disturbing the peace, or shall have cause to suspect of any unlawful & evil design, and shall take the person or persons who shall be so apprehended, as soon as conveniently they may, before the mayor or some alderman, to be examined and dealt with according to law: and the said constable shall once or oftener, at convenient times in every night go, or send some person or persons to be employed by the said commissioners, and retained in their service, about the several wards of the city, to take notice, whether the watchmen perform their duties in their several stations, according to the orders and regulations which shall be made as aforesaid: And in case any such watchman shall misbehave himself, or neglect his duty, the said constable shall as soon as conveniently may be, give notice thereof to the city commissioners, or some one of them.

Sect. XVI. And it is further ordained and enacted, That if any person or persons shall & do after the passing of this ordinance, maliciously, wilfully, or wantonly break or carry away the handles, or stop up the spouts of any of the public pumps, or otherwise injure or damage the said pumps, or shall extinguish, break, destroy, injure, overthrow or carry away any of the public lamps, lamp-posts, watch-houses, or any

thing pertaining thereto, in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys within the city, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, and every perſon aiding or concerned in ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of twenty-five pounds, to be applied to the purpoſes of lighting, watching and paving the ſtreets of the city: And the city commiſſioners are hereby ſtrictly enjoined diligently to enquire after and to proſecute all who ſhall offend herein.

Sect. XVII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the collectors of taxes ſhall, as a compenſation for their trouble and ſervice in collecting the ſaid taxes, and paying over the ſame to the treaſurer of the corporation, be allowed in account with the ſaid treaſurer, the ſum of three and three quarters per cent. upon all taxes ſo collected and by them paid over: And the ſaid collectors, and every of them, are hereby required and enjoined, once in every two weeks, to pay over to the treaſurer all the money which ſhall from time to time be in their hands, ariſing from taxes ſo collected: And each of the ſaid collectors ſhall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation according to law, before the mayor, "that he will well and faithfully execute the office and duty of a collector of taxes in the city of Philadelphia, to the beſt of his ſkill and ability," and ſhall give a bond to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, with one or more ſecurities, and in ſuch penalty as ſhall be ſatisfactory to the city commiſſioners, with the approbation of the mayor, conditioned that he ſhall well and faithfully pay over to the treaſurer of the city all taxes which he ſhall collect in the city, and in all other reſpects faithfully do and perform the duties of a collector of taxes in the city of Philadelphia, according to the directions of an ordinance of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, paſſed the third day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An Ordinance for providing for the lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned;" and that he ſhall when, and ſo often as he ſhall be thereto required, ſettle with the treaſurer, and pay to him ſuch balance as ſhall be found in his hands, ariſing from the collecting the taxes mentioned in the duplicate to him delivered.

Sect. XVIII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That where the cartway in any public ſtreet, lane or alley in this city hath been paved, or hereafter ſhall be ordered to be paved with ſtone, under the authority of this ordinance, every owner of the lots of ground oppoſite to ſuch ſtone pavement, ſhall, without delay, and at his own coſts, cauſe the footway in front of his lot of ground to be paved with brick, and ſupported by hewn ſtones, or defended by poſts and kept in repair, as they have formerly been or ſhall be ordered to be done,—and if the owner of any lot of ground oppoſite to the ſtone pavement heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, ſhall neglect to pave with brick and ſupport the footway, and to keep the ſame in repair from time to time, as before directed, for the ſpace of twenty days after he, or ſhe, or the tenant, or occupant of ſuch lot, or the attorney in fact of the ſaid owner, ſhall be thereto required by any of the city commiſſioners, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid city commiſſioners, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to pave with brick, and ſupport or defend in manner aforeſaid, and to repair all ſuch footways as aforeſaid, and to recover the whole amount of the expence thereof, together with ten per centum advance thereon, as a penalty for ſuch neglect, by an action in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, to be brought in any court of competent juriſdiction, againſt the owner of ſuch lot of ground, or to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the tenant in poſſeſſion of ſuch lot of ground, in the manner that rents are or ſhall be by law recoverable; which tenant is hereby authoriſed to defalk out of the rent which may then be due, or thereafter grow due for ſuch lot of ground, all ſuch ſums of money as he is by this act rendered liable to pay, and in conſequence thereof ſhall pay.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall not require or cauſe to be paved or repaired before the front of any lot or lots not actually built upon, more than a ſtripe of brick pavement of the breadth of five feet from the gutter or ſtone edge, bordering the foot ways; the reſidue of ſuch foot ways from the ſaid ſtripe of pavement to the line of the ſtreets being laid with gravel ſo as to ſupport the ſaid pavement in ſuch manner, as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall direct.

Sect. XIX. And it is hereby further enacted, That where there are private cartways, leading from public cartways to any ſtore-houſes, ſtables or other building, and croſſing any footway within the paved parts of the city, ſuch footway where it ſhall be ſo croſſed ſhall be paved at the expence of him or them for whoſe uſe ſuch cartway is or ſhall be required or allowed, in manner following, that is to ſay, either wholly with broad flat ſtones, hewn and laid cloſe together, or wholly with hard bricks laid on the narroweſt ſide, commonly called on edge; or the tracks for the wheels with ſuch ſtones, and the middle path with ſuch bricks on edge, and not otherwiſe.

Sect. XX. And in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, irregularities in the ſurface and deſcent of the footways—it is further ordained and enacted, That the commiſſioners ſhall regulate and fix the deſcent of the footways from the lines of the ſtreet to the line of the cartways, and alſo the line of the ſurface lengthwiſe of the footway, ſo as to preſerve as nearly as poſſible a plain and even ſurface, and all perſons making any new brick pavement, or repairing any old one, ſhall conform the ſame to ſuch regulations made by the commiſſioners, under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence, the ſum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any one of them, and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city, and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall moreover be authoriſed to take up all pavements which heretofore have been laid or which ſhall hereafter be laid different from the regulations by them to be made in purſuance hereof.

Sect. XXI. And it is further ordained and enacted, that the city commiſſioners ſhall examine all the ſtones provided by the owners of lots for the purpoſe of ſupporting the footways at the line of the cartways, and if they ſhall not be of ſufficient ſize in length, depth and thickneſs, or ſhall not be hewn ſo as to form even joints and to preſent fair ſurfaces with a proper bevel on the top and front, they ſhall reject the ſame, and if any owner ſhall cauſe any of the ſtones ſo rejected to be put into the ſaid pavement to ſupport a footway, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of half a dollar for every foot running meaſure of the length of ſuch rejected ſtones, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city.

Sect. XXII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That every occupant of any houſe, ſtore or ſhop, and every ſexton, door-keeper, or other perſon, having the care of any public building, within the paved parts of the city, ſhall on the Monday or Thurſday afternoon in every week, as ſhall be ordered by public advertiſement by the city commiſſioners, except in the time of hard froſt or falling weather, and in that caſe on the next fair or ſoft afternoon, cauſe the footway before his or her houſe to be ſwept clean, and the dirt and rubbiſh to be raked out of the gutters or water-courſes, and placed in a heap together with the houſe-dirt collected in the family the preceding week, without the gutters, to the end that the ſcavengers may carry away the ſame the enſuing morning, and thereby the ſtreets may be kept clean and wholeſome; and any occupant, ſexton, or keeper, who ſhall neglect to ſweep the footway and cleanſe the gutter before his or her houſe, ſtore, ſhop, or any public building in manner aforeſaid, or who ſhall throw, or cauſe or ſuffer to be thrown by his or her ſervant, any houſe-dirt into the ſtreet at any other time, ſhall forfeit for every offence the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered before any alderman with coſts, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one moiety thereof to the uſe of him who will ſue, and the other moiety to be retained by the alderman and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city.

Sect. XXIII. And it is further ordained and enacted, That when any perſon ſhall be about to erect or repair any houſe or building within the paved parts of the city, and ſhall be deſirous to occupy a part of the ſtreet, by placing a lime-houſe and materials for building therein, he ſhall apply to the city commiſſioners, ſome two or more of whom ſhall view the place, and if they ſhall think it neceſſary to have a limehouſe and lay materials in the ſtreet, they ſhall allot ſuch part of the ſtreet as they ſhall think neceſſary to accommodate the owner, and ſhall give to the owner a written permiſſion deſcribing the ſpace ſo to be uſed,—and if any perſon ſhall place any lime-houſe, or make mortar, or place any materials, lime core or rubbiſh, in any other place or manner than ſhall be allowed by the commiſſioners as aforeſaid, or ſhall ſuffer the ſame to remain in the place allowed for more than two weeks after ſuch building ſhall be covered in, or after the commiſſioners ſhall give notice for the removal thereof, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit the ſum of twelve dollars, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid commiſſioners, and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city; and if any perſon cleaning any cellar, ſtable, or other place, or paving or repairing any footway, ſhall place any rubbiſh or dung in the ſtreet, and ſuffer the ſame to remain there more than twenty-four hours after they are ſo placed, or after the repair be finiſhed, or after notice to remove ſhall be given by the commiſſioners, or ſome perſon by their order, he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall forfeit the ſum of ten ſhillings, to be recovered with coſts before any alderman by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one moiety thereof to the uſe of him who will ſue, and the other moiety to be retained by the alderman and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city.

Sect. XXIV. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained, That an Ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, entitled, "An Ordinance for veſting in the commiſſioners certain powers for lighting, watching, paving and watering the city, and for raiſing monies to defray the expence thereof," and every matter and thing therein contained is hereby repealed and made null and void.

ENACTED into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, on Friday the third day of June, Anno Domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

SIGNED by order of the Board,
JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor.
ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

LONDON, April 2.

According to the laſt accounts from Gibraltar, the Spaniards keep up fifteen ſail of the line, compleatly manned and victualled in the different ports of the Mediterranean.

In the preſent ſtate of Europe the court of Denmark ſeems inclined to adopt that ſyſtem of neutrality which would be beſt for many nations, and eſpecially ſo for a poor one. If hoſtilities ſhould take place in the Baltic, this neutrality may be maintained for a time, but can hardly exiſt long, when each party muſt occaſionally want aſſiſtance and refuge in the ports of that kingdom.

The Republic of Poland, though but little apprehenſion is entertained of hoſtilities taking place upon its frontiers, is nevertheleſs preparing for exigencies, by raiſing 30,000 men, who will be ready to act whenever the circumſtances ſhall ſo require.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, Feb. 15.

"The preparations to ſecure our frontiers on the borders of Samogitia and Weſtern Pruſſia do not ſlacken: in fact, they could not be greater even if a war was inevitable. General de Soltikow, who returned here on the 12th inſtant, from his journey to Livonia and the confines of Courland and Poland, has rendered an account to the Empreſs, in perſon, of the ſtate in which he found theſe provinces, the meaſures of defence which he has taken, and the poſition of the army under his command which is ſtationed there, and which at preſent conſiſts of 60 battalions of infantry, 12 battalions of grenadiers, 80 ſquadrons of cavalry, and 12 regiments of light troops. All theſe corps are complete, and what is more eſſential, have all ſeen ſervice, and moſt of them given proofs of their bravery in the three campaigns of the war in Finland. Many regiments more are to be added to this army, with 200 pieces of cannon, and ſome field pieces. The fortifications of the places of Livonia have alſo been one of the objects of the viſit of M. Soltikow, who was accompanied for that purpoſe by Major-General Van Suchtelen, a Dutch officer, who has ſerved with great reputation in the corps of engineers, and who at preſent acts as Quarter-Maſter General to the army in thoſe parts. The works of theſe fortreſſes have not only been repaired, enlarged, and amended, but they have alſo received a ſupply of artillery, and have ſent 500 pieces to Riga and Dunabourgh alone. They are alſo preparing for the above places a conſiderable quantity of bombs, grenades, balls, cartridges, ſhovels, hatchets, and other inſtruments and implements neceſſary for a ſiege. This convoy, for which 500 horſes are kept ready, is to ſet off by the latter end of this month.

"The preparations are equally numerous and great on the ſide of White Ruſſia. Some convoys have already been ſent towards Mohilow, which, on the 5th inſt. were followed by another, conſiſting of a train of artillery, part of that on which they have been at work for ſome time paſt in the arſenal, and the reſt will follow immediately. The number of large battering pieces deſtined for White Ruſſia amounts in all to 120, viz. 40 for Mohilow, 40 for Skloff, and 40 for Moſcow.

"Beſides the army in Livonia, there will be a corps de reſerve of 30,000 men in Little Ruſſia.

"Theſe meaſures plainly ſhew that our court foreſees the freſh war without fearing it; and we in fact learn, that M. de Soltikow has recommended to his troops which are neareſt the confines ſo exact a diſcipline that our neighbours can have no pretence for commencing hoſtilities on their account, as they are to avoid every thing which may cauſe them to be regarded as the aggreſſors; and it is with theſe principles, which have been followed by M. de Soltikow, that our Court awaits the final iſſue of the negociations entered into at Siſtovia, Copenhagen, and Warſaw."

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 28.

"Letters of the lateſt date from Ratiſbon, announce that the Empire is uniting all its military ſtrength to maintain the German Princes in their feudal and other rights, ſaid to be uſurped by the National Aſſembly of France; and the Miniſter of foreign affairs has communicated to the Diplomatic Committee the hoſtile diſpoſitions of Leopold, againſt this country; ſo that war is conſidered as certain and inevitable.

"An order has been iſſued to buy up 1000 war horſes, and the founderies are buſy in making cannon.

"The late Deputation from the National Aſſembly, to enquire after the health of the King of France, was received by the Queen. She had good news to give—that his Majeſty was out of danger—and ſuch is the habitual power of addreſs in courts, that ſhe contrived to ſend them away, with an impreſſion of her attachment and reſpect to them!"

April 8.

"Grim viſaged War" ſeems ſtill to go on. The preſs has at length nearly reached the capital. It is not, indeed, ſeen ſtalking in our ſtreets, nor has it yet invaded thoſe dwellings about Wapping and the Hermitage, which are generally the rendezvous of the brave and hardy ſailor. But the river has been fairly ſwept from Deptford to the Nore. The merchants-ſhips are all ſtripped of their hands, and our out-bound ſhips detained by it.

The Trinity-houſe have provided pilots for the Baltic. It is not a little remarkable, that ſeveral Captains in the Ruſſian and Swediſh trade have actually refuſed their ſervices on this occaſion.

Ruſſia ſtill continues to menace the Turks with another campaign, far more bloody than the former.

The preparations in Germany keep pace with thoſe in Ruſſia, and there is every appearance of ſome great and important event on the part of the Emperor.

A Deputation from the Ruſſian Merchants waited yeſterday on the Duke of Leeds, for information reſpecting the ſafety and propriety of merchant-ſhips ſailing for the Baltic. The anſwer was "That in the preſent ſituation of affairs, nothing could be determined relative to the expediency of the departure of the ſhips for the ſeveral ports in the Ruſſian Empire: That as ſoon as his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould be able to give any information on the ſubject, the Duke of Leeds would ſend notice to the Governor, but it was uncertain when that notice might be expected."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 5.

"Preparations continue ſtill to be made with the uſual alacrity, in the different departments of the dock yard, for approaching hoſtilities; but the impreſs ſeems confined to the water only.

"Sailed the Inconſtant frigate, Capt. Wilſon, for the coaſt of Ireland, on the impreſs ſervice."

April 11. The intelligence brought by the packet, which arrived from India on Saturday is, that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the army under General Meadows and the troops of Tippo Sultan—that General Meadows had carried the different poſts which he attacked, and intended next day to attack the Gauts (the laſt paſs for defence) leading to Seringapatum, ſo that he was expected to be before that capital in full force by the 1ſt of October.

The letter with the above intelligence is dated Bufferat, December 2, and was read to the directors this morning, who were ſummoned to meet for the purpoſe. We do not hear, however, that Government have received any official diſpatches relative to the movements of the army.

The Swediſh merchants having lately delivered a requiſition to the Court of Stockholm, ſimilar to that made to our Miniſtry by the Ruſſian traders, they were aſſured by the King himſelf, that if a rupture broke out between England and her allies and Ruſſia, Sweden would remain ſtrictly neutral, therefore trade in Swediſh bottoms was perfectly ſafe.

Saturday a King's meſſenger arrived at the Duke of Leed's office, with diſpatches from Lord Auckland, which ſtate, that the Dutch Admiralty are equipping a fleet with the moſt vigorous exertions; and that twelve ſail of the line, and ſix frigates, would be ready for ſea by the firſt week in May.

There are at this time 36 ſail of the line in commiſſion, only four of which have been ordered in conſequence of the preſent appearance of hoſtilities againſt the Empreſs. In addition to this force 60 ſail are ready to be commiſſioned at an hour's notice.

The united naval force of England and Holland, before they fall into the North Sea, will be 45 ſail of the line and 20 frigates, beſides ſloops, fireſhips, &c.

Of theſe there are already 23 ſail of the line at Spithead; and the whole will be ready to ſail very early in May.

The preſs on the river was, during the whole of Saturday, very hot; on the proceeding night about 300 men were picked up. A few hands were collected on Tower-hill, and its neighbourhood.

The Pruſſian army, at preſent, conſiſts of 300,000 men, completely accoutred, and ready for ſervice at an hour's notice; the forces of Poland amount to 140,000 men.

Prince Potemkin arrived at Peterſburg on the 11th of March. On the 14th he dined with Baron Sutherland, the Banker of the Court; and, what is rather remarkable in the preſent ſtate of affairs, carried the Britiſh Ambaſſador with him in his coach.

April 12. By two reports yeſterday the price of ſtocks was increaſed nearly two and a half per cent.

Of theſe one ſtated that General Meadows had paſſed the Gauta, and entered the Myſore country; the army of

Tippoo Saib ſtill retreating before him, or aſſailing him only in ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes.

The other, and on which moſt reliance was placed, relates that preliminaries for a Peace between Ruſſia and the Turks were ſigned.

A council was held at the Admiralty on Friday night; and on Saturday morning a meſſenger was ſent off to the commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth dock-yards, to expedite the equipment of the ſhips under orders for foreign ſervice.

Yeſterday Lord Porcheſter moved the following reſolutions in the Houſe of Peers—which were negatived.

1ſt. That a war of conqueſt is repugnant to the honour or policy of the Britiſh nation.

2d. That the war entered into with Tippoo Sultan, and the treaty for the partition of his dominions, is highly diſgraceful to the Britiſh name.

3d. That the Board of controul and Court of Directors, be directed to tranſmit ſuch orders to their ſervants abroad, as are moſt likely to reſtore the general tranquility of that country.

The National Aſſembly of France has at length reſolved to put a period to its own exiſtence; for it has decreed that a New-Aſſembly ſhall be called and meet in July next.

ALBANY, May 26.

By a gentleman of veracity, who reſides at the ſettlement of Appletown, between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, which place he left yeſterday ſe'nnight, we are informed, that the ſix nations of Indians (the Cayuga excepted, who are reduced to leſs than a dozen families) are extremely peaceable and quiet, and appear as anxious to maintain the preſent tranquility as any of the citizens of the United States; that the report of a ſettlement's being deſtroyed, is ſuppoſed to have originated from the murders which were lately committed at French Creek, on the Allegheny river, by ſome of the Southern Indians.

Mr. Latta, of Candſoga, which place he left this day week, and is now in this city, confirms the above information, and farther informs us, that on or about the 20th of March laſt, he was at Buffaloe creek, to which place he carried a meſſage to the Indians from Col. Procter, of his intention of holding a treaty with them as ſoon as he could conveniently reach that poſt; that the Indians were much pleaſed with this meſſage, and immediately ſent word thereof to their friend, Col. Butler, at Niagara, with a requeſt, that he would ſend them ſome pork, rum, &c. which they were in want of to treat their American friends, (meaning Col. Procter and others) at the intended treaty; that the anſwer of Col. Butler evinced a readineſs to ſupply them, and a friendly diſpoſition towards the Americans; that Col. Pickering is to hold a treaty with the Six Nations, at the Painted Poſt, on the Pennſylvania line, on the 15th of June, when it is expected there will be a very general attendance of the Indians; and that every appearance favors of a renewal of the former treaties, and a brightening of the covenant chain between the Indian tribes in that quarter, and the United States of America.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.

A letter, received in this town on Sunday laſt, from Lieut. Jeffers, at Fort Franklin, mentions that an Indian had arrived there, who brought him intelligence, that 300 warriors, of the Chippawa and other nations, had ſet out for war, and that they were determined to ſtrike on the Alleghency or Ohio, near Pittſburgh; that 1000 more were preparing, but their deſtination was not known.

We are informed, that on Tueſday the 10th inſt. two Indians made their appearance in the ſettlement between Racoon and King's creek, killed a woman and child, and wounded a man, who it is ſuppoſed will not recover. This account we have from a perſon who aſſiſted in burying the perſons killed.

Monday evening laſt arrived in town a company of levies, under the command of Captain Slough.

On Wedneſday a company of levies, commanded by Captain Purdy, and

On Thurſday two companies of levies, under the command of Captains Guthrie and Cribs.

We underſtand ſeveral companies of regulars and levies will arrive here in the courſe of a few days.

WINCHESTER May 28.

Yeſterday arrived here, from Alexandria, two companies of levies, commanded by Captains Hannah and M'Rea. The next day they were equipped in their military apparel, and made a very reſpectable and military appearance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his relation in this town, dated April 13, 1791.

"I wrote to you from Fort Pitt, which place we left the 3d inſt. in company with two other boats, and proceeded to Limeſtone, without meeting or apprehending danger—at that place we were informed of ſeveral diſaſters which had befallen boats going down the river, and one to a boat going up a to French ſtation, loaded with butter, bacon, &c.—The particulars relative to the latter are as follow—The boat was attacked by about 60 or 70 Indians, and the flankers that were on ſhore as a guard were fired on by them---immediately after firing, they gave the Indian whoop, and, ruſhing on the flankers, ſcalped them every one (about 22)---they then fired at the boat, but did no damage, as it required ſome time to make their way into the river. After the ſavages had executed this terrible act of barbarity, they continued on the river watching for other boats. In the courſe of about 6 days, five or ſix boats happened down the river---the ſavages attacked the foremoſt of them, in which were two young ladies, of the name of Macdonald, a young gentleman, and ſome others, paſſengers, and took it; elevated with this eaſy capture, they imagined themſelves capable of taking every boat they might fall in with---In a little time a ſecond boat hove in ſight, which they attacked with great fury---they were in three canoes, each canoe containing about twenty---they moved towards the boat, as it came down, and commenced firing; after diſcharging their guns, they retreated, loaded and came a ſecond time, fired and retreated as before---this mode of fighting they repeated nine different times; as often as they came on, there was a briſk firing kept up from the boat, which contained nine fighting men;---during the conflict two were killed, and five wounded; two only remained to protect the boat, and prevent the Indians from boarding it, which every appearance of their conduct plainly indicated---theſe two brave fellows exerted themſelves in a peculiar manner---on a near approach of the enemy, they threw billets of wood at them, and one of them took up an axe, as a weapon of defence, ſhould they perſiſt in boarding, which the Indians perceiving, and, as is ſuppoſed, their ammunition being expended, they retreated, without accompliſhing their object. Theſe inhuman monſters, previous to their attacking the laſt mentioned boat, placed the two young ladies in the front of their canoes, in which ſituation they were both killed. A few days after this tranſaction, they fired at another boat, and killed one young man---in ſhort, every boat that has gone down the river lately, has been fired at, except ours; we ſaw no Indians; the places where the above depredations happened we paſſed in the night."

Two gentlemen, arrived here from Kentucky, relate, that General Scott, with 1500 choſen militia, had marched from Fort Waſhington previous to their departure.

Recent accounts from Monongahela county, ſtate, that a ſmall party of marauding Indians have lately murdered one or two perſons, and committed ſome other depredations, in a ſettlement called Buchannon, in that county.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8.*

We are informed that the Preſident of the United States is expected at Mount Vernon from his ſouthern tour, about the 12th of this month, and that he would immediately proceed to Philadelphia, ſo that he may be expected in this city about the 25th inſtant.

Friday morning, for the firſt time, arrived in this city, the waggon which henceforward is to ſupply Philadelphia regularly with fiſh.

By this conveyance, fiſh, &c. will be brought in perfection to this city, even in the hotteſt weather. The waggon will travel in the night and be only 10½ hours on the road; by means of three ſtages with good horſes kept ready at proper diſtances from each other.—Only a ſmall quantity of Sheeps-head could be procured for our market on Friday, & they in conſequence were ſold perhaps rather dearer (7d. per lb.) than they will in future be diſpoſed of. We owe this eſtabliſhment to a company of gentlemen in this city, who have ſeverally ſubſcribed to put this plan in execution.

By advices from St. Croix we are informed, that a Britiſh veſſel from Tortola had brought accounts, that the Britiſh Packet having touched at that iſland to put ſome letters on ſhore which contained accounts of a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line having ſailed for the Mediterranean, in order to afford relief to the Turks; and it was the general opinion, that ſeveral European nations would immediately be involved in the war.

WASHING MILL.

The Engliſh patent Waſhing Mill is a piece of mechaniſm as uſeful as it is ingenious. It is chiefly recommendable for its ſimplicity, the conſequent low price of its prime coſt, and its ſeldom wanting repairs—eaſe with which linen is waſhed in it, and the perfection to which it cleans the fouleſt. It is alſo economical, for it wears the linen much leſs than any other mode of waſhing, as it operates by preſſing only and not by beating or rubbing. It cleans the fouleſt linen better than any other mode of waſhing, becauſe boiling water may be made uſe of with it.

The wringing machine which accompanies it, is alſo remarkable for its ſimplicity and economy. It wrings linen drier with leſs trouble and without injuring the clothes near as much as by the uſual mode.

It is to be wiſhed that ſome ſpirited artiſt among us would undertake to conſtruct both theſe machines; he might find it difficult at firſt perhaps readily to diſpoſe of them; but they would ſoon acquire a reputation that muſt ſpeedily occaſion a great demand. It is certain that every family in which they had once been in uſe could never again ſubmit to the common mode of waſhing. This paragraph is the reſult of experience.

Holland is about preventing the importation of teas but by their own Eaſt-India company, in conſequence of, it is thought, importations of that article from the United States to Amſterdam—Spain excludes our ſhips and people from all her colonies, and lays heavy duties on our flour exported to them—France will ſhut up her colonies to us the moment her harveſt ſhall be copious enough to enable her again to ſupply them—In Portugal our flour is prohibited and even our grain ſold under many diſadvantages and reſtrictions—To the Mediterranean the Barbary corſairs allow us no acceſs, and our flag is ſcarce ſeen in that ſea—Should a pacification happen between the Ruſſians and the Turks, the demand of our ſupplies of grain muſt be conſiderably reduced by abundant cheap ſupplies from the Baltic.

Laſt Thurſday night a Mr. Benner's waggon was robbed, about two miles and an half from the city, on the Lancaſter road, of goods to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds. A perſon is taken up on ſuſpicion of the robbery.

Friday two men were committed to jail for ſtealing goods and money, the property of Joſeph Wood, from on board a ſloop at Meaſe's wharf. Theſe fellows are vagrants who had been in jail for thirty days on hard labour, and were only diſcharged the preceding day.

By advices from St. Croix we have accounts of a very ſevere drought having prevailed in that iſland, which has diſheartened the ſugar planters conſiderably, this being the third year, ſucceſſively, that they have had occaſion to lament the dryneſs of the ſeaſons.

Capt. Howland, of the brig Betſy, arrived at Baltimore from India, informs, that he touched at the Iſle of Aſcention, where he was informed by a Britiſh ſloop of war, from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Neptune, Capt. Earle, of Philadelphia, for India, arrived there about the firſt of March.

On Tueſday evening, the 31ſt ult. was married, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Major John Folwell, of Southampton, Bucks County, to Mrs. Ruth Vernon, widow of Capt. Job Vernon, of Cheſter County.

Married, on Saturday evening laſt, by the Right Rev. Biſhop White, Mr. JAMES POTTER, merchant, to Miſs DUFFIELD, Daughter of Mr. John Duffield, of this city.

Died, on Saturday laſt, Mr. JOSEPH CARSON, merchant, of Water-ſtreet, aged 53 years; on Sunday evening his remains were depoſited in the burial-ground of the Second Preſbyterian Church, attended by a numerous collection of reſpectable citizens.

THE Creditors of Jeſſe Maris, formerly Sheriff of Cheſter county, are notified to bring in their accounts, bonds, bills, &c. to the ſubſcribers, aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of July next. The aſſignees will attend at Darby, at Samuel Aſh's, or at any time before at their own houſes.

JOHN HALL,
THOMAS LEVIS,
HENRY LEWIS, } Aſſignees.

Delaware county, June 3d, 1791. †

RAN away the 30th of May, 1791, from Joſeph Taylor, blackſmith, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice boy, named CHARLES CAPE, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair and eyes; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, two ſhirts, one fine, the other Ruſſia ſheeting, a fuſtian coat and cloth waiſtcoat, ſtriped trowſers, and ſhoes, and a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him, or brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

May 31ſt, 1791. ‡

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt of June, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, 4 years old, whitiſh mane and tail, which has lately been docked, ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, and is ſhod before, long bodied, trots and canters well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JACOB ZOOK.

June 6th, 1791. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Philip Grandin, deceaſed, late of the county of Hunterdon, ſtate of New-Jerſey, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOHN F. GRANDIN, or
WILLIAM GODLEY, } Executors.

‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARSENA ALLONAY.

May 12, 1791. ‡

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, innkeeper, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill, on Tueſday, the 10th inſtant, a red and white HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

May 13th, 1791. ‡

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

William & Joſeph Sanſom,

Second, below Arch-ſtreet, No. 67,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from Europe, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will diſpoſe of upon moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit, viz.

RUSSIA Sheetings,
Drilling,
Ravens duck,
Ticklenburgh,
German and Iriſh Dowlaſs,
Iriſh Linens,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Plain and ſtriped Nankeens,
Callicoes and printed Handkerchiefs,
Florentines,
Sattinets and Laſtings,
Cloths,
11-4 and Pt. Blankets,
Blue and red Strouds,
Duffils,
And a variety of other Dry-Goods.

Shot, No. 1 to 9. B. and S. B.

Tin, Crowley ſteel, Red and White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow Ochre, Window Glaſs, &c. &c. 6w

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TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to order of the Orphans Court,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the eſtate of John Ligget deceaſed, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 188½ acres, healthy, pleaſantly ſituated, gradually deſcending ſouthward, very fertile, equal almoſt, or quite, in quality, to any in the county, on which is a log dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, 70 acres cleared, beſides 15 acres of meadow, and 35 more may be made, the reſt well timbered; 40 miles from Philadelphia, 35 from Lancaſter, 17 from Weſt Cheſter, near Reading and Warwick furnaces, mills, &c. near Quaker, Baptiſt and Methodiſt meetings, alſo Engliſh and Dutch Preſbyterian meetings. Some time will be given for the payment of moſt of the purchaſe money, and an indiſputable title made. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. MARY LIGGET, Adminiſtratrix. May, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Assortment of other Goods

as usual. †

This Day is Published, by

Robert Campbell,

No. 53, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

The Philosophy *of* Natural History.

By WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh.

THIS work is in the highest estimation in Britain, and the Reviewers have recommended it in the strongest terms: the American Edition, which is presented to the Public, is executed in the neatest manner, in a large 8vo. volume, at the reasonable price of *Two Dollars*, neatly bound.

R. Campbell has received by the last vessels from Great-Britain a General Assortment of BOOKS in all the various branches of literature.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded westward by the river Schuylkill, southward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well supplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and several lime kilns, from which it is distant only between three and four miles; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made; almost the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wissahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill seat. If more convenient to purchasers would be sold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

May 27, 1791. eptf

NOTICE is hereby given to all those, who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH BORDEN, Esq; late of Bordentown, in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BORDEN, or
JOHN OLIVER, } Execut.

Bordentown, 23d May, 1791. 4t

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Abraham Schrack, innkeeper, in Providence township, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Michael Boyer and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Christian Schrack, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of —— Barr, innkeeper, in Pottstown, on Thursday, the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; as also a House and Lot of Ground, in Pottstown, adjoining John Rook's lot and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Frederick Zeeber, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Colly, innkeeper, in Abington township, on Saturday, the 11th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Daniel Grant, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Heaton, inn-keeper, in Moreland township, on Monday, the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Joseph Hollowell and others, containing about 49 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of Thomas Walton, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Lower Mount Bethel township, bounded by lands of John Miller, Henry Miller and Thomas Miller, containing 150 acres, more or less, late the estate of George Kenedey. Taken in execution, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain tract of land, situate in Lower-Smithfield township, bounded by lands of Jacob Strowds, containing seven acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Robert Levers, Esquire, deceased, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain frame house, stable and two lots of ground, in the borough of Easton, bounded on the south by lots of Andrew Leadley, and on the east and north by alleys. Taken in execution as late the property of William Jackson, Esquire, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving sundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the several rivers and creeks herein after described:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoials in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1st day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this state.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their several streams; making separate statements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh respectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making separate statements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the west branch; and from the mouth of the west branch to Starucca at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the west branch of the Susquehanna from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making separate statements for the improvements from the north of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the said river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood shall strike the said river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the said creek to the portage leading therefrom to Presque-isle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-street, and from thence to Frank's Town; making separate statements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-street, and from Water-street to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh, from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Chesnut Ridge, and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Chesnut Ridge; and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiskiminetas to the second Falls inclusive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskiminetas to the second Falls inclusive; and from the said Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or some parts thereof respectively, as being connected, and necessary to correspond, with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Susquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, observing a northerly course.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General Assembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office, until the said 1st day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkesbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harrisburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the nearest and best course to the place, where it will intersect the road leading from Harrisburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittsburg, over the best ground, and in the straitest practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittsburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, crossing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the west side of Laurel Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Cataweesy, on the north branch of Susquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuylkill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the said Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Susquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to West's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the same the best and nearest route to the Susquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grub's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's, on the east side of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the east side of the north west branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Susquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpose, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requested to insert the above.*

Ram Lambs,

A FEW FOR SALE,

Got by an imported English Ram, of the best breed and wool in England, out of very fine country Ewes.

Enquire of the Printers. ‡

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, has imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and the last vessels from Brigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels
Fishhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and scissars,
Razors with and without straps,
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in setts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, South Front-street,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling upon reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, Also Pewter in casks, Crowley steel, Window Glass, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens stuff shoes, &c. &c. 3w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3185.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1791.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Assortment of other Goods

as usual. †

RAN away the 30th of May, 1791, from Joseph Taylor, blacksmith, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, an apprentice boy, named CHARLES CAPE, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, and has dark hair and eyes; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, two shirts, one fine, the other Russia sheeting, a fustian coat and cloth waistcoat, striped trowsers, and shoes, and a black silk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him, or brings him to his said master, shall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

May 31st, 1791. ‡

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the night of the 1st of June, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, 4 years old, whitish mane and tail, which has lately been docked, some small saddle marks, and is shod before, long bodied, trots and canters well. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JACOB ZOOK.

June 6th, 1791. †

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Philip Grandin, deceased, late of the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN F. GRANDIN, or } Executors.
WILLIAM GODLEY, }

‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, near the eight mile stone, on Lancaster road, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARSENA ALLONAY.

May 12, 1791. ‡

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, innkeeper, at the foot of Chesnut-hill, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, a red and white HEIFER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

May 13th, 1791. ‡

Imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-street, an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Also, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron pots, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vices, Mill and cross cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewise Japann'd and block tin Wares, consisting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee pots and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for sale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the Old Court-house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land Office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Lower Mount Bethel township, bounded by lands of John Miller, Henry Miller and Thomas Miller, containing 150 acres, more or less, late the estate of George Kenedey. Taken in execution, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain tract of land, situate in Lower-Smithfield township, bounded by lands of Jacob Strowds, containing seven acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Robert Levers, Esquire, deceased, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain frame house, stable and two lots of ground, in the borough of Easton, bounded on the south by lots of Andrew Leadley, and on the east and north by alleys. Taken in execution as late the proderty of William Jackson, Esquire, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those, who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH BORDEN, Esq; late of Bordentown, in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BORDEN, or } Execut.
JOHN OLIVER, }

Bordentown, 23d May, 1791. 4t

THE Creditors of Jesse Maris, formerly Sheriff of Chester-county, are notified to bring in their accounts, bonds, bills, &c. to the subscribers, assignees, on or before the first day of July next. The assignees will attend at Darby, at Samuel Ash's, or at any time before at their own houses.

JOHN HALL, }
THOMAS LEVIS, } Assignees.
HENRY LEWIS, }

Delaware county, June 3d, 1791. †

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley township, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Chester; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, with some other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large scale, the land being good, and so near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchase Money will be required on signing the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser.

The title is indisputable. For further information, and terms of sale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

This Day is Published, by

Robert Campbell,

No. 53, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

The Philosophy *of* Natural History.

By WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh.

THIS work is in the highest estimation in Britain, and the Reviewers have recommended it in the strongest terms: the American Edition, which is presented to the Public, is executed in the neatest manner, in a large 8vo. volume, at the reasonable price of *Two Dollars*, neatly bound.

R. Campbell has received by the last vessels from Great-Britain a General Assortment of BOOKS in all the various branches of literature.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpose, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requested to insert the above.*

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving sundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvment of the navigation of the several rivers and creeks herein after described:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1st day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this state.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their several streams; making separate statements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh respectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making separate statements for the improvements fro Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the west branch; and from the mouth of the west branch to Staruc at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the west branch of the Susquehanna from its south to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making separate statements for the improvements from the north of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Cowango creek up the said river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood shall strike the said river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the said creek to the portage leading therefrom Presque-isle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-street, and from thence to Frank's Town; making separate statements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-street, and from Water-street to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Chesnut Ridge, and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Chesnut Ridge; and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiskiminetas to the second Falls inclusive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskiminetas to the second Falls inclusive; and from the said Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or some parts thereof respectively, as being connected, and necessary to correspond, with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Susquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, observing a northerly course.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General Assembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office, until the said 1st day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkesbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harrisburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the nearest and best course to the place, where it will intersect the road leading from Harrisburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittsburg, over the best ground, and in the straitest practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittsburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, crossing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the west side of Laure Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Catawessy, on the north branch of Susquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuylkill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the said Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Susquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to West's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the same the best and nearest route to the Susquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grubb's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's, on the east side of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the east side of the north west branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Susquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, South Front-street,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling upon reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit. Also Pewter in casks, Crowley steel, Window Glass, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens stuff shoes, &c. &c. 8w.

Ram Lambs,

A FEW FOR SALE,

Got by an imported English Ram, of the best breed and wool in England, out of very fine country Ewes.

Enquire of the Printers. ‡

LONDON, April 19.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 15.

"Lord Hood's fleet is ordered to be furniſhed with ſpare anchors and cables, and is to be accompanied with ſtore ſhips, carrying yards, ſails, and ſtores of every deſcription.

The victualling and gun-boats have this forenoon been employed in carrying out wine, guns, ſhot, &c. for the fleet.

Notwithſtanding theſe orders and preparations, however, our entering into a war on the preſent occaſion is conſidered throughout the navy as highly improbable.

The Court of Berlin appears by no means ſatisfied with the ambiguous conduct of that of Vienna; nor is Frederick pleaſed with what has been lately done with reſpect to the Principality of Liege. Leopold, perhaps, imagines that all diſturbances and diſcontents are entirely over among the Belgic and Hungarian ſubjects, and therefore, may very ſhortly throw off the maſk, which neceſſity obliges him to put on, and break off the negociation with the Turks. Should that be the caſe, the Emperor will perhaps find he has reckoned without his Hoſt, as the march of a Pruſſian army into the Auſtrian Netherlands, would, moſt probably, occaſion a general revolt among the people, and that rich and fertile part of his dominions would be then totally loſt to him and his family for ever.

The Eaſt-India Company, agreeable to the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, have received notice of the intention of government to pay off the debts owing to them, and of the diſſolution of their charter at the expiration of three years; an event which will be anxiouſly looked for by many who have regarded ſuch an aſſociation and monopoly as inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of commerce.

It is believed that the Miniſter having eſtabliſhed the right of Parliament to convert the unclaimed Dividends, and the other floating money in the bank, to national purpoſes, will now withdraw his bill for taking 500,000l. from the bank, and accept the offer of the directors, of a loan of 6 or 700,000l. without intereſt, for a certain term of years.

In the diſpoſition of his immenſe fortune, the late Sir Archibald Campbell ſeems to have adhered to thoſe principles of juſtice and generoſity by which he was always actuated when living. He has left the intereſt of twenty-five thouſand pounds to his lady; and, after bequeathing ſome handſome legacies to his friends, directed that the remainder of his property ſhould be divided between his brothers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, April 12,

Mr. Grey roſe to make his promiſed motions relative to the ſtate of the nation. He adverted to the pending war, which he ſeverely condemned, as wanting the proper principle of ſelf-defence for its baſis. He reprobated the latitude given to defenſive treaties, by which he ſaid, the country might be perpetually involved in what were termed wars of expediency. He agreed in the policy of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, but treated as ridiculous the hunting out an enemy, to contend for a port in the Black Sea. He argued that the war was neither politic nor juſt, and concluded with moving a ſtring of reſolutions, the firſt of which was ——— "That at all times, and particularly under the preſent circumſtances, it is for the intereſt of this country to preſerve peace."

Mr. Maitland ſeconded the motion. By peace alone, he ſaid, the country could proſper; but peace appeared not to be the object of the preſent adminiſtration.

Lord Belgrave contended, that from the general characters of his Majeſty's miniſters, and from the experience the houſe had had of their conduct, they highly merited the confidence upon the preſent occaſion. He argued in ſupport of an explicit confidence, in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, to be repoſed in miniſters, who were reſponſible for their conduct, and concluded by moving the previous queſtion.

Mr. Pyons was ſtrenuous in the ſupport of the conduct of adminiſtration, and concluded by ſeconding the previous queſtion.

Lord north was of opinion that the war about to be entered into was unjuſt, unneceſſary and impolitic. His lordſhip contended, that the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms againſt the Porte could not in any way effect the intereſt of either England or Pruſſia, and that neither, conſequently, had any right to interfere in the diſpute.

Mr. Sheridan, in a ſpeech of uncommon energy, took a general ſurvey of the queſtion, and condemned the whole proceedings of the miniſtry, on whoſe ſilence he was particularly ſevere.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, that he and the other miniſters could by no means depart from the ſilence and the duty which they owed to their ſovereign and their ſtation. The negociation was now pending with Ruſſia, and it was not therefore poſſible that a proper information could be given without impeding the progreſs which was ſo much to be deſired.

A diviſion then took place on Lord Belgrave's motion, when the numbers appeared for the previous queſtion 252 —againſt it 182—majority 80.

The reſolutions were then ſeverally propoſed and negatived.

Mr. Fox animadverted very ſeverely on the miniſter's conduct, in holding out to the nation the proſpect of peace, and yet adviſing his majeſty to depreſs the finances and to plunge the country into an unprofitable and ruinous war.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that he would not enter into any diſcuſſion of the buſineſs at that late hour, but he begged that the gentlemen in the houſe would recollect what he had ſaid at a former period upon the ſtate of this country as to peace or war, and would be ready to enter into a vindication at any time, and not only of his aſſertions in that houſe, but as far as his advice directed the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters.

Friday, April 15.

Mr. Sheridan preſented a petition from Glaſgow, ſigned by 18000 perſons, againſt the Corn Bill. Ordered to be referred to the committee on the bill.

The further conſideration of the Quebeck Bill, and the third reading of the Catholic Diſſenters Bill, were poſtponed till Tueſday.

Lord Sheffield obſerved, that it had now become univerſally known, that the meaſures pending concerning the abolition of the African ſlave trade, were ſo hoſtile to the welfare and commerce of this country, that it required, in his opinion, the utmoſt caution of the legiſlature in proſecuting any ſchemes which individuals might propoſe for that purpoſe. The firſt effects of this intended emancipa tion oftheſe people, have produced a rebellion among them little ſhort of abſolute loſs of the iſland of Dominica,

That all the information which was neceſſary for the Houſe to poſſeſs, before they enacted laws for this meaſure, ſhould be given, he thought it right, that an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the ſame accordingly: for which purpoſe he moved, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him, that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to order, there be laid before the Houſe, copies of the various accounts tranſmitted to government from time to time, concerning the diſturbance committed by the Negroes in Dominica, The motion was agreed to, and the addreſs ordered to be printed.

War with Russia.

Mr. Baker, after deprecating the meaſure, concluded with moving, "That it is at all times the right and duty of this houſe, before they conſent to lay new burdens on their conſtituents, to enquire into the juſtice and neceſſity of the objects, in the proſecution of which ſuch burthens are to be incurred.

"That no information has been given to that houſe, which could ſatisfy the houſe that the expences incurred by the preſent armament, were neceſſary to ſupport the intereſts of this country."

Which was ſupported by Mr. St. John, Mr. Pole Carew, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Anſtruther, Mr. J. Martin, Lord Fielding, Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine, the Earl of Wycomo, Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Fox.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſet forth the impolicy of the enquiry, in which he was ſupported by Mr. Yorke, Sir James Murray, and Mr. L. A. Gray, when the Houſe divided on the queſtion.

Ayes 162. Noes 254—Majority 92.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port Louis, Tobago, to the Editor, dated April 17.

"All is tranquility here—and we have the pleaſing proſpect of an abundant crop. The difficulties in Martinique are faſt ſubſiding—order takes the lead of anarchy; and the commiſſioners (who are much reſpected) will, it is ſuppoſed, be enabled in a ſhort time to eſtabliſh harmony through all the French colonies —and enforce due obedience to the acts of the National Aſſembly.

"Captains Miller and Rollins are ſtill here. Yeſterday arrived here, the brig ——, Watſon, from Baltimore, and a ſchooner from Amboy. On Friday and Saturday arrived three French veſſels, one with jury maſts.—They bring accounts from France, that there was an attempt at Marſeilles to effect a counter-revolution—and that the mob had ſubſtituted the white cockade. All French veſſels here wear the National Flag."

Arrived brig Polly, Capt. Rice, in 51 days from Poole in England. Capt. Rice informs, that at the time of his leaving England (April 10) great exertions were making to man the Britiſh fleet intended for the Baltic—that preſs-warrants had been iſſued, and the impreſſing of ſeamen carried on with the greateſt ſpirit—that the Britiſh force, deſigned to act againſt the Ruſſians, conſiſted of two diviſions; one of 30 of the line, and the other of 10. Capt. Rice had all his hands impreſſed by one of the gangs—they were detained one night and then diſcharged.

BOSTON, June 2.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

To the Hon. the Senate, *and the Hon. the* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *in General Court aſſembled, May,* 1791.

The Petition of Winſlow Warren, *a citizen of ſaid Commonwealth,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT on the 11th day of May inſtant, he was taken and delivered over by the deputy marſhal of the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, by virtue of an execution, iſſued under the authority of the Circuit Court of ſaid diſtrict:—That the ſheriff of ſaid county thereupon committed your petitioner to cloſe confinement in the common gaol in Boſton:—That on the day following your Petitioner procured ample and ſufficient bones as ſecurity to the creditor, for his enlargement within the limits of the priſon yard, duly approved by two juſtices, *quorum unus*, agreeably to the mode, in ſuch caſes preſcribed by the long approved laws of the Commonwealth:—That the bonds thus executed, were by your Peitioner tendered and delivered to the ſaid ſheriff and keeper of the gaol aforeſaid, who, from an idea, that the laws of the Commonwealth, which reſpect the regulaion of their priſons, and the enlargement of State debtor, cannot operate in favour of thoſe, who are commited under the authority of the U. States, refuſed your Ptitioner his right of enlargement or indulgence, grantd by thoſe laws.

While the Circuit Court were in ſeſſion, your Petitioner by his Council, moved for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to try the right of the ſheriff thus to detain him; and application was alſo made to the ſame court by way of petition, to be relieved againſt a too rigorous confinement; but the court were of opinion, that they could give no relief in either of thoſe ways, and that no deciſion could be expected from them, until the queſtion came judicially before them.

Your Petitioner is adviſed by his council, that the only methods of obtaining relief are either for inſtituting a ſuit at law againſt the ſheriff by pecuniary damages, or by application to the Honourable Court, for an explanation of their law or reſolve, by which they gave the uſe of their gaols or priſons to the National Government.

However confident your Petioner may feel, that by a verdict of a jury of his country, large damages would be given for ſo eſſential an attack upon the liberties of a citizen; yet your Honours are ſenſible, that to a man born and educated in the ſentiments of freedom, a pecuniary compenſation, however large can be but a trifling equivalent for a continued deprivion of his lawful liberty:—He therefore cheerfully adopts the latter expedient of appealing to the legiſlative authority, who have the higheſt right to explain the intention of their own acts, and to render the law certain, which in its effects will afford relief to your Petitioner, "promptly and without delay."

On the merits of the queſtion, he would humbly ſuggeſt, that if the laws of the Commonwealth, touching the regulations of priſoners and the treatment of priſoners, are not to operate in favour thoſe, who are committed under the national authority, the conſequence muſt be, that there can be no diſtinction in the treatment of ſuch *debtors*, and common *felons* that diſtinction has no exiſtence, but ſuch as the ſtate laws have provided; of courſe the unhappy citizen who may fall into this predicament, will be left to the mercy of a Law-Officer, and at his pleaſure may be confined in irons, or caſt into the dungeon, with convicts under ſentence of death; a condition ſcarcely preferable to that of the miſerable Tenants of the late BASTILE of France.

In behalf therefore of every freeman of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, his ſafety under the law and his ſecurity from wanton oppreſſion, your Petitioner humbly prays this Honourable Court to paſs a law or reſolve, explanatory of their former law, which grants the uſe of their priſons to the National Government, that it may be known with certainty whether the uſe was granted under the extent, regulations, conditions and indulgencies marked out by the ſtatutes of the Commonwealth, touching this ſubject, or whether the whole ſyſtem of our laws, calculated to ſoften the rigors of confinement, and to diſtinguiſh between the *unfortunate* and the *criminal*, a ſyſtem found by long experience, congenial to the feelings and ſentiments of a free people, was by that reſolve at once laid proſtrate, and done away for ever.—And as in duty and allegiance bound, ſhall ever pray.

WINSLOW WARREN.

The two Houſes being ſeparated, Mr. Hichborn, of the committee on the petition of Mr. Winſlow Warren, reported a bill to explain the act of this commonwealth, which provides for the ſafe keeping of priſoners Committed under the authority of the United States, in the gaols of this commonwealth. [By this Bill priſoners committed on proceſs, or execution, are allowed the ſame indulgencies as thoſe ſimilarly circumſtanced, committed under the authority of this ſtate.]

This Bill was read a firſt and ſecond time.

Mr. Tyler [*Uxbridge*] doubted the authority of the Houſe to paſs the Bill. It was, he believed, out of its juriſdiction to regulate the ſafe keeping of the priſoners of the United States. Having ceded to the General Government the uſe of our gaols, priſoners committed under the authority of that government, he thought, could not be affected by the laws of this ſtate. He rote, he ſaid, to requeſt information on the ſubject—but he was of opinion, if the bill paſſed, and any priſoner ſhould be liberated in any conſequence of it, that the debtor could immediately come on the officer, under whoſe cuſtody he had been, for the debt—and in that caſe the legiſlature who had made the law by which he incurred the penalty, would be bound by honour to extricate him from the difficulty.

Mr. Gardiner followed Mr. Tyler. It was not the end in confining debtors, to puniſh them, but to ſecure the creditors. He could, he ſaid, trace up the hiſtory of confinement for debt to its ſource, but it was unneceſſary. He adduced ſome examples in the Engliſh hiſtory of the practice in that country on the ſubject; where the perſon of the debtor had not been allowed to be confined. He thanked God, that we did not dwell in Turkey or Morocco; and that in this free land of liberty, there were no Baſtiles. He enlarged on the idea of confinement in a loathſome goal for debt, with no hope of relief, or liberation, which was the caſe, he ſaid, of thoſe committed under the authority of the United States. You, Mr. Speaker, ſaid Mr. G. or any other reſpectable character in the ſtate, are liable to be apprehended on the plea of any foreign vagabond, or vagabonds among ourſelves, who may ſue you in the Federal Court——and to be immured in a loathſome dungeon, without being ſuffered to breathe the air, or ſee the ſun. For the writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be extended to the caſe. We had a right, he obſerved, to explain our own laws, and to ſay, under what conditions we would receive and take care of the priſoners of the United States.

Mr. Maſon, jun. confeſſed that when the petition was firſt read, he had his doubts whether the legiſlature could conſiſtently interfere, ſo as to grant any relief on the ſubject of the petition; but having more attentively conſidered the ſubject, he was convinced that the act, which the preſent bill is intended to explain, had been miſconſtrued. What was it the General Government had requeſted—In familiar language it was this—The General Government not having as yet been organized in all its parts, but having eſtabliſhed a Judicial ſyſtem for the trial of breaches of its laws, without having had time to provide for the building of gaols—deſire the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts to permit them to confine in its gaols, ſuch priſoners as may be apprehended under their authority. This Commonwealth complies with their requeſt—and commands the keeper of the gaols to receive all ſuch priſoners into their ſafe keeping.—It ſurely then had the power to ſay on what terms they ſhould be received. Mr. Maſon then gave a definition of what he thought to be a legal conſtruction of the term ſafe keeping; and ſaid, that a priſoner was as much in ſafe keeping within the liberties of the priſon, as he was if within the grate itſelf. He added ſeveral other obſervations, which the brevity of our ſketch will not permit us to report.

Mr. Feſſenden followed Mr. Maſon.—He lamented that in this land of freedom a man ſhould be deprived of the light and air, and confined in a dungeon, for ſimple debt, and aſked, whether the foreigner who had committed the perſon, on whoſe petition the bill was founded, could be confined in goal in *his* country for debt. He was willing that foreigners ſhould have every ſecurity for their debts which was neceſſary, and he inſiſted on it, that it tended more to that ſecurity, that perſons who ſhould be committed for thoſe debts, ſhould have the privilege of having bail, and enjoying the air and other conveniencies; as by confining them in a hole, the debtor muſt contract diſeaſes and perhaps death. Then the creditor muſt loſe his debt. In the caſe of bail he has a double ſecurity. He could not, he ſaid, countenance Congreſs, or any body elſe, in ſuch cruelty; and he was ſurpriſed that that body, when it had juſt ariſen into power, ſhould be guilty of ſuch oppreſſions. If this was the way they were going on, it was time for the people to riſe. [*Here Mr. F. was called to order by Mr. Greenleaf.*] Mr. F. cloſed by ſaying, that he did not mean any thing improper; he ſpoke in the cauſe of humanity, and he hoped the Bill would paſs.

☞ In the ſpeech of the Hon. Mr. Feſſendon, on the petition of Winſlow Warren, after the words "it was time for the people to riſe,"—the following ſhould have been added.—Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to riſe *by taking up arms*, but by *remonſtrance or petition*. [Here Mr. F. was called to order by Mr. Greenleaf. Mr. Hitchbourne roſe, and ſaid the gentleman was perfectly in order.] Mr. F. then replied, that he would not be ſet down by any one gentleman, but if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe, he would

comply. The Speaker then said, that Mr. F. was in order, and wished him to proceed.

☞ *On the Bill in debate, Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Tyler, Gardiner, Clark, Slocum, Tudor, Ely, Hichborn, Stearns, White, and one or two others, spoke—but the length of the other state proceedings prevent their observations appearing in this day's paper.*]

Mr. Secretary Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, are shortly expected here from the Southward.

June 3. Yesterday morning the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll confirmed upwards of thirty persons, at the Roman Catholic chapel in this town. We hear he will deliver a sermon on Sunday morning, which doubtless, must awaken the attention of the enlightened Protestants of this country.

June 4. Yesterday arrived here a brig from St. Maloes, in France, under the French National Flag, the first ever displayed in this port.—She had 55 days passage, but brings nothing new. The report of the opening of the ports, &c. is founded in error. She brought some dispatches for the Consul.

June 4. Capt. Metcalf, in his late letters, says, he is fitting out a vessel at Canton, of upwards 1100 tons, for New-York; to be freighted with the most valuable commodities of that country.

Capt. Prince, of the Massachusetts Indiaman, has arrived in town from Canton. The Massachusetts was sold to the Royal India Company of Denmark.

By the Superb, Capt. Clap, arrived at Portland, Massachusetts, from Liverpool, we have information of the brig Betsy of London, which was spoke with the 19th of April, in lat. 47, long. 36, out 17 days from Boston—all well. Also, lat. 42, long. 69, May 1st, spoke the brig Charlotte, of New-Brunswick, Dwyer, master, from Savannah, bound to London—out 27 days; all well.

The brig Mary, Capt. Reed, belonging to Kennebeck, sailed from Bristol 1st of April, bound to Virginia.

June 7. By the Schooner Yankee, Capt. RICH, arrived on Sunday last, in 17 days from St. Eustatia, we learn that an hour before he sailed the GOVERNOR informed, that he had just received intelligence of a terrible conflagration at Trinidada, which had destroyed the town, scarcely leaving a building standing.---Capt. RICH also informs that there was a hot press at St. Kitts and Antigua.

To the GLORY *of IRELAND,*

Be it remembered, That a subscription is entered into, to disseminate among that generous PEOPLE, the Dagger of COMMON SENSE, which has vital struck Monarchy, Aristocracy and Hierarchy, those three enemies of VIRTUE, LIBERTY and MAN.

NEWPORT, May 28.

Accounts from Boston, inform us that a large double decked brig, was seen off St. George's Banks, with her sails all handed, and the crew dead on the quarter, supposed to have been killed by lightning. She had four feet water in her hold, and on her stern (part of which was missing) was wrote, The Betsey, of St. John's.

NEW-HAVEN, June 8.

Last week the corner stone of the first abutment of East river bridge, was laid, under the direction of the Mayor of this city, attended by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, and other gentlemen of the clergy—the Aldermen and other officers of the corporation, the Civil Magistrates of the town, and a number of gentlemen and ladies; the ceremony was closed with three huzzas. The preceding day having been wet, rendered it unsafe for the company to partake of a cold collation in the field, and they repaired to the house of Alderman Dagget, (one of the contractors for the bridge) and were entertained with elegance and hospitality; on the stone was the following inscription:

ERECTED
MAY 31st.
A. D. M.DCC.XCI.
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
XV.
HON. ROGER SHERMAN,
MAYOR.

BENNINGTON, May 30.

A gentleman from the northward informs, that the British post lately holden in this state, has recently been recalled.

Extract of a letter from Benson, to the printer, dated May 19.

"The freemens meeting for the choice of federal Representatives, is fixed by the Governor, to be on the 13th of July next; and the county clerks are to meet for sorting and counting the votes, at Rutland and Windsor, on the 27th of the same month."

The advantages derived from a regular communication with the various parts of the union, and the different quarters of the several states, with each other, are beginning to be realized by Vermont, and we hope will enforce the conviction, that legislative patronage will render essential service, and compensate for the labour of individuals in the public cause. The state of New-Hampshire has lately established post-riders in every direction through the state, and the public are now reaping the fruits of the wisdom of their legislators. It is hoped a more liberal sentiment will prevail at the next session of our legislature, than that which induced them to repeal the late law making a trifling allowance to post-riders.

ALBANY, MAY 30.

On Thursday last this city was honored with the presence of Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, accompanied by the *Charles Fox* of America, the celebrated MADISON. We are informed they intend going north, as far as Lake Champlain, and from thence across the Fifteenth Constellation, east to Connecticut river.

June 6. Major Scott, from Niagara, via Genesee settlements, informs us, that all is peace and quietness in those parts of the country---That the Six Nations of Indians (as heretofore published) entertain a friendly disposition towards the United States, tho' they have been threatened and intreated by the Southern Indians to take part with them against us---That Col. Procter, about a fortnight since, (soon after the treaty was finished with the Indians at Buffaloe creek) set out from Fort Pitt, having been refused a passport to Detroit, by water, which he had solicited from the British Commanding Officer---That the Indian Chief, Col. Brandt, accompanied by 25 Mohawks, had lately set off for the southward; not with design to join the Indians in that quarter, as has been reported, but by the desire and at the request of the officers at Niagara, to gain intelligence, and endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between those Indians and the United States---and to communicate, by runners, from time to time, to the garrison at Niagara, the result of his endeavours.

Major Scott further informs, that the settlements within the British lines are rather on the decline---owing to the military government that they are under---but that the American settlements, in that quarter, are increasing very rapidly. Mr. Hadfield, of Alexandria, who lately killed Mr. Sterret, of Maryland, in a duel, had arrived at Niagara, a few days since, and claimed protection from the British, against his pursuers; and that he had desired permission to proceed down to Quebec, which was granted---And that Captain Hudong, who accompanied Col. Procter to Buffaloe-creek, had been sent by Col. P. with dispatches to the supreme executive of the United States.

On Friday last, the naked body of a man, with his head cut off, was discovered floating down the Mohawk-river, and taken up, about 8 miles above Schenectady. The situation in which the corpse was found, precludes the possibility of forming any probable conjectures as to the person.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 12th April, 1791, to a House in this city.

Our market for flour is extremely dull, owing in a great measure to a new extra duty laid on the exportation of all foreign flour to our West-India colonies, intended to be regulated by the market price of wheat in this country, whereby the exporter may eventually have to pay from Rv. 10 to Rv. 40 per barrel, according to circumstances, which has for the present at least, put a stop to all speculations in this article. Being holders of near 8000 barrels of American flour, we have accordingly represented this matter to William Carmichael, Esq. Charge des Affairs of the United States at Madrid, hoping thro' him to obtain some indulgence from our Court, in favour of the proprietors, at least for such part of said flour as arrived before the publication of the new order.

"Our wheat harvest is still in a precarious state, yet there is no demand for any foreign grain, so that it was with difficulty we obtained even Rv. 35 pr. fanega on board, for a parcel we lately received from Virginia---as it is likely that all differences between this country and the Moors will soon be adjusted, and the harvest in South Barbary promises well, we may of course expect supplies from thence in case of need of any failure in our own crop; wherefore there is little or no encouragment, at present, to speculate in wheat to this place from the United States, several cargoes of new rice have been already sold here, the chief part whereof at Rp. 34 to Rp. 33 pr. quintal on board, but since then we have only been able to obtain Rp. 32 to Rp. 31 for about 1000 tierces we last sold."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 11th April, 1791, to a mercantile house in this city.

"The purport of the present is to acquaint you of the arrivals of flour we have had here lately, as well from Baltimore as Philadelphia; of the various cargoes from these places, there are, we compute, just now remaining unsold, about ten to thirteen thousand barrels, and scarce any buyer, chiefly owing to a new additional duty laid on all foreign flour of two hard dollars per barrel on exportation for the West-Indies, besides the duty it was subject to before, of about one hard dollar, which has absolutely deterred the speculators or purchasers so much, that most grievous consequences may be apprehended to the concerned, in the late importations here from America. This new duty of two hard dollars per barrel is intended to favour the fabricks of flour in this country, and the method adopted for exacting this duty is thus: when the Spanish barrel of flour of 175lb. is worth 7 hard dollars, the full duty of two hard dollars on foreign flour immediately takes place, and decreases in duty one quarter of a hard dollar in proportion as the country flour rises in price one quarter of a hard dollar per barrel, until it advances to eight and a half hard dollars, then the duty ceases."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Wooldridge, to a gentleman in Dublin, Dated Wexford, April 8, 1791.

"I am sorry to give you a melancholy and alarming account of a fever now raging here and in the neighbourhood, by which numbers of people are dying daily: It destroys, like a pestilence, all sorts and sizes."

APPOINTMENTS.

William Bradford, jun. Esq; having resigned the commission which he held under the authority of the late Supreme Executive Council, the Governor has re-appointed him Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

Edward Burd, Esq; has in like manner, been re-appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

On the 7th inst. during a gust which passed from S. W. to N. E, a whirlwind or narrow vein of wind passed through Middletown, (Delaware State) nearly from N. to S. which, it is supposed, exceeded any thing of the kind in that part of the continent. On the farm of Jesse Higgins, it swept down every fence, pailing or such thing which stood in its way— it twisted off a large cedar tree in the garden, but what is most extraordinary, it took up and turned over, an ox-cart in the yard, and drove a waggon backwards at least 40 yards, until it struck a brick house—Many smaller effects o its violence are yet visible.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. was performed, at the Academy Hall in this city under the direction of Mr. Jones, a Vocal Concert of Sacred Music, before a crouded and respectable audience. The decent behaviour and exact performance of the scholars is worthy of praise, and does honour to their teacher.

Saturday morning arrived here the ship Four Friends, Captain Volans, from Cadiz.

In the ship came passengers, His Excellency Don Joseph Jaudenes, Commissioner from his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America, Don Joseph Santayana, Mr. James Leamy, and Mr. Joseph Wiseman.

Capt. Moll, on the 10th inst. spoke the ship Active, of and from Liverpoole, bound to Virginia, out 58 days, all well. On the 11th, spoke the schooner Curlow, Mitchell, from this port, bound to Jamaica, all well.

The ship Martha, Capt. Moll, sen. was to sail from Barbados for London the 14th instant.

The ship Friendship, Capt. Earle, of and from Philadelphia, arrived at Belfast the 5th April, after a passage of 37 days.

Captain Aylward on his passage from Dublin to this port, in lat. 48, 36. long. 11, 1. spoke the brig New Brunswick, from London, bound to St. John's (N. B.) out 10 days, all well. On the 27th of April, in lat. 42, 48. long. 13, 27. spoke the brig London of London, from the Straits bound to London, all well. May 17, in lat. 38, 59. long. 44, 45. spoke a French frigate from C. Francois, bound to France. May 20, in lat. 37, 23. spoke a French frigate from Cape Francois, bound t France. May 30, in lat. 37, 23. long 61, 59. spoke a Frech frigate bound to France. June 2, in lat. 37, 49. long. 3, 44. spoke the ship Pigou, from Philadelphia, bound to London, all well.

Captain Kirby, of the sloop Harriot, on the 5th of June, in lat. 33, 30. spoke the sloop Alert, Thompson, from Charleston, bound to Baltimre, all well.

Captain Volans of the ship Four Friends, on his passage from Cadiz to this port, in lat. 36, 42. long. 64, 20. spoke the ship Enterprize, M'Calmont, from this port, bound to Madeira, out 5 days, all well.

The Portsmouth, of Providence (R. I.) sailed from Dublin for this port, on the 1st of April.

Captain Thomas of the sloop Two Brothers, on his passage from St. Kitt's, in lat. 27, 0. long. 66, 39, spoke a sloop from Carolina to St. Domingo. out 16 days, all well.

Captain Silman on the 30th ult, in lat. 31, 52. long. 64, 7, spoke a Spanish brig from this port, bound to Oporto, out 8 days, all well.—June 5. lat 39, 26. long. 70, 17. spoke the sloop Favorite, Smith, from this place, bound to Strombola, out five days, all well. The brig ——, Capt. Delan, of and from Baltimore, arrived about the last of March at Malaga, after a passage of 90 days, and sailed the 13th of April for Gibraltar.

The ship Simeon Taylor, Watt, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to London, on the 27th ult, was totally lost on the Big Heneagua.—A part of her cargo and crew saved. Cargo, 600 hogsheads of sugar, 200 pipes of Madeira wine, 100 puncheons of rum, wood and cotton, &c.

Capt, Stephens, of the ship Conception, arrived at this port from Bilboa on Saturday last. On the 3d inst. spoke a brig from Barbadoes bound to Greenock, all well:—and on the 4th, spoke a brig from Martinico bound to Bourdeaux. On the 7th spoke the brig George, of Newport, R. I. in lat. 37, 30, bound to the West-Indies.

Died, on Tuesday morning, the 18th April, at his house in Newington Green, near London, the Rev. *Dr. Price*, celebrated as a divine, a Philosopher, and a Politician. The friends of civil liberty, and the people of these United States in particular, have just cause to deplore the loss of this truly great and good man, who has so often and so ably employed his pen in their cause.

*** The communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in New-Jersey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of June instant, of which the several lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will please to take notice.

MASKELL EWING, *Grand Secretary.*

June 6, 5791.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
By CAREY, STEWART & Co.
No. 22, north Front-street,

A TREATISE
ON THE
Importance of Religious Opinions—
By M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuse. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the shrine of religion, by a man of business, a man of true political wisdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon.*---It is also a noble one---and gives M. Necker, who has been long esteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and distinguished title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's destiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has pursued, from the counting house to the threshold of the cabinet. And it is impossible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to see that both his head and his heart make *a distinguished and affecting appearance in the cause of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370. "We rejoice to see *this excellent work* naturalized here---and it ought to be translated into every European language." 4t

Three Pounds Reward.

BROKE jail last night, at Norristown, Montgomery county, a certain William Armstrong, Joseph Smith, and John Stanley, convicts. Armstrong is about five feet six inches high, slim, and marked on the arm with the letters W. A. Smith is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be sickly and has a down look, with brown hair and eyes. Stanley is about five feet eight inches high, grey hair and eyes, and his ears are cropped. Whoever takes up said fellows, or either of them, and secures them in any jail of the state of Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to the above reward for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY KOOKEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th. 1791.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, the 8th of this instant, from the Subscriber, living in Abington township, Montgomery county, a Negroe Man, named DICK; is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, shews his teeth remarkably when he laughs, is about 38 years of age: Took with him when he went away, one coat, a jacket with sleeves, two waistcoats, one pair of breeches, two shirts, three pair of yarn stockings, four pair of shoes, one pair about half wore, the other three new. Whoever secures the said negroe, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me,

THOMAS BEANS.

May 23d, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Busseltown, on the 2d inst. a red COW, with short horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of said Cow to the Subscriber, at Busseltown, in Lower Dublintownship, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, storekeeper in Frankfort, shall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Bristol, and now opening for sale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North side of Market, between Font and Second-streets,
A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass, Copper

and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of shoe and knee chapes, single and double joint spectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated spurs, card wire, brass and iron wire of all sizes, bar lead, sheet iron, Crowley steel, &c. &c.

Also a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raised.

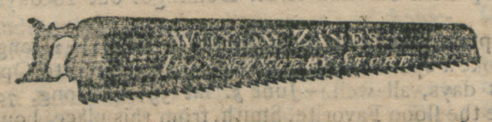
Country Shop-keepers may be supplied on short notice, and at a moderate price, for cash, or the usual credit.

Best possible image.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Chesnut and Market-streets, has imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels
Fishhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and scissars,
Razors with and without straps.
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,---Sad irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in sets,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded westward by the river Schuylkill, southward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well supplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vitinity of Germantown and several lime kilns, from which it is distant only between three and four miles; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made; almost the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wissahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill seat. If more convenient to purchasers would be sold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

May 27. 1791. eptf

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia.

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for securing, WILL BATES, who absconed from my service on Monday last.---He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to serve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stands remarkably straight and erect, has a large neck, awkward address, and is slow spoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked some time at the Blacksmith's trade.---He went off in common working clothes, but those he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertisement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a sense of his duty, and his unsuccessful villainy prove a warning to others under similar circumstances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the state of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

WAS taken up, on suspicion of being a run-away, and committed to my custody, in Norristown gaol, on the 11th instant, a Negro man, who calls himself SAM, says he is the property of Ralph Bond, of Hartford county, Maryland, and that he left his master about Christmas last; he also says his former master's name was Elijah Bozley, of Maryland. He is a thick square made fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age, and is somewhat marked with the small-pox. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within five weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold, for the charges and cost of imprisonment, by me

¶ WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth* of PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, instant, Resolve, That the Governor be requested to issue a Proclamation, inviting proposals for undertaking to open and establish Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Susquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaster, to the river Susquehanna, as well as through any other part of the state; I have, therefore, in compliance with the said request, and in order to promote the important and beneficial designs of the Legislature, published this Proclamation, hereby inviting any person or persons, who shall be willing to undertake to open and establish proper Canals and Locks, on or near the said waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and establish a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforesaid; or to clear the Susquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforesaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaster, to the river Susquehanna, to transmit proposals, in writing, for undertaking and accomplishing the said objects respectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the first day of August next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

A Large and General Assortment of

Grass and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, *Warranted or Un-warranted.*

Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

FOR SALE,

TWO contiguous plantations and tracts of land, situate in East-Caln township, Chester county, on Brandywine creek, about two miles from Downing's-town, and about 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Dennis Wheelen and John Dowling, respectively, one of them containing about 100 acres, the other 168 acres; there is 110 acres cleared, the remainder good woodland. These plantations have two good apple orchards of excellent fruit; about 26 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more might be made, there being several streams sufficient to water the whole. The situation is very convenient to lime-stone kilns, for manuring. They will be sold separate or together as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.

Also a plantation, situate in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the river Schuylkill, near the upper ferry about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 80 acres, on which are three apple orchards of good fruit, a good stone house, stone barn, spring-house and other improvements, several excellent springs. The place is well manured with lime, it commands a noble prospect of the river Schuylkill, and would suit exceeding well for a gentleman's country seat. It will be sold either in lots or together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.

Also one convenient two story frame house and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine-street, near Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 35 feet.

Also a frame stable of 20 by 22 feet, and lot of ground on which it stands, situate in Coomb's-alley, in the said city.

One half of the purchase money being paid, reasonable credit will be given for the remainder, with interest. For further particulars enquire of EVERARD BOLTON, in Front-street, between High and Mulberry-streets, Philadelphia. tf

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the west side of Sixth-street, between Mulberry and High streets. The ot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling house, 17 feet six inches by 35 feet 6 inches, 1x rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew house 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt house, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of stone. Also on the south side of the lot is a brick tenement two stories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole subject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaser on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reasonable credit for the remainder, on paying interest. Apply to Isaac Howell, on the premises,

April 18. tf JOSHUA HOWELL, or SAMUEL COATES.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth street, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction o such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

I cow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

This Day is Published, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW STONE HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miscellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a description of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers, Basaltes, Bastile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindness, Blow-pipe, Book, Book keeping, Bos, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles; illustrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems, comprehending the history, theory and practice of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; descriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general history of the different empires, kingdoms and states, antient and modern, and lives of the most eminent persons in every age and nation, gives it a decided superiority over any work of the kind ever published in the English language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the respective sciences in this country, and under the patronage of such a liberal subscription, as makes it necessary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half volumes. The proposing proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume successively.

IV. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered one elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Table Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be comprised in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and about half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates are in great forwardness.

The publisher begs leave to present his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been supported in this arduous and extensive undertaking, which, whilst it encourages useful enterprise, reflects the highest honor on the patrons of science and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wish to possess this valuable work, will please to apply without delay, to prevent their being disappointed, as the subscription is now nearly filled up, and those subscribers who have not got their copies, are, for the same reason, requested to call and get their books that they may not be too late.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*

To which is annexed, President Edwards's REMARKS on the Essays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Minister of the Church of Scotland; never published before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"THE subject of this work is of such importance, as to demand attention, and the most thorough consideration, above all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves, are the most important. As religion is the great business, for which we are created, and on which our happiness depends; and as religion consists in an intercourse between ourselves and our Maker; and so has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation we and God and we stand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both must be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourselves consists chiefly in right apprehensions concerning those two chief faculties of our nature, the *Understanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the science of the latter must be confess'd to be of greatest moment; in as much as virtue and religion have their seat more immediately in the will, consisting more especially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand question about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the science of the will. Therefore, I say, the importance of this subject greatly *demands* the attention of Christians, and especially of Divines."

☞ Subscribers for this work are requested to send for their copies.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the 22d instant from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN M'COMMON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, and no charges paid by the subscriber.

DAVID DOWLIN.

April 25, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3186.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1791.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
By CAREY, STEWART & Co.
No. 22, north Front-ſtreet,

A TREATISE
ON THE
Importance of Religious Opinions—
By M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuſe. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the ſhrine of religion, by a man of buſineſs, a man of true political wiſdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenemenon.*---It is alſo a noble one---and gives M. Necker, who has been long eſteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and diſtinguiſhed title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's deſtiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has purſued, from the counting houſe to the threſhold of the cabinet. And it is impoſſible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to ſee that both his head and his heart make *a diſtinguiſhed and affecting appearance in the cauſe of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370. "We rejoice to ſee *this excellent work* naturalized here---and it ought to be tranſlated into every European language."

4t

Three Pounds Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Norriſtown, Montgomery county, a certain William Armſtrong, Joſeph Smith, and John Stanley, convicts. Armſtrong is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim, and marked on the arm with the letters W. A. Smith is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be ſickly and has a down look, with brown hair and eyes. Stanley is about five feet eight inches high, grey hair and eyes, and his ears are cropped. Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, or either of them, and ſecures them in any jail of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY KOOKEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, the 8th of this inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro Man, named DICK; is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, ſhews his teeth remarkably when he laughs, is about 38 years of age: Took with him when he went away, one coat, a jacket with ſleeves, two waiſtcoats, one pair of breeches, two ſhirts, three pair of yarn ſtockings, four pair of ſhoes, one pair about half wore, the other three new. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negroe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me,

THOMAS BEANS.

May 23d, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankford, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,
A large and general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of
Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.
Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,
HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets and Carpeting,
ALSO
A General Aſſortment of other Goods
as uſual. †

RAN away the 30th of May, 1791, from Joſeph Taylor, blackſmith, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice boy, named CHARLES CAPE, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair and eyes; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, two ſhirts, one fine, the other Ruſſia ſheeting, a fuſtian coat and cloth waiſtcoat, ſtriped trowſers, and ſhoes, and a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him, or brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

May 31ſt, 1791. ‡

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt of June, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, 4 years old, whitiſh mane and tail, which has lately been docked, ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, and is ſhod before, long bodied, trots and canters well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JACOB ZOOK.

June 6th, 1791. †

PHILADELPHIA, *June 22.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived at New-York, the brig Peggy, Capt. Robinſon, from Briſtol, in 43 days. She has brought London papers down to the 2d of May, from which we have taken the following articles of European Intelligence.

PARIS, April 23.

Since the reſignation of M. de la Fayette, the converſation of this capital has been engroſſed ſolely by that ſubject. Deputations from different bodies have waited upon the General, to induce him to reſume a ſituation in which he is thought neceſſary, if not for the maintenance of the conſtitution, at leaſt to fruſtrate the plans of the Ariſtocrates and Demagogues. At preſent, hopes are entertained that M. de la Fayette will comply with a wiſh ſo honourable to him, and that he will reſume his poſt.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
Thurſday, April 21.

Mr. Bouche inveighed bitterly againſt the Ariſtocrates of Avignon and the Comtat. He affirmed that the inhabitants of theſe places are deſirous of becoming French ſubjects, but that the Counter Revolutioniſts diſarm them, and the Prieſts excommunicate them. He ſaid, that the abo-blemina Biſhop of Vaiſon had occaſioned the moſt ſhocking outrages in that country. "That ſacrilegious Prieſt, ſaid he, who, when he ſpeaks, always holds Evangeliſts in one hand and a poniard in the other, has excited the fanaticiſm of the people to ſuch a point, as induced them to cut to pieces eight patriots. After this horrible execution, ſaid M. Bouche, he ſung *Te Deum*, and inſtigated thoſe monſters, who had executed his ſanguinary orders, to dance round the dead bodies of their victims! Haſten then, Gentlemen, continued he, to come to a deciſion: unite, without delay, Avignon and the Comtat to France. If you do not do ſo, rivers of blood will yet be ſhed: the flames of diſcord, which now rage in that unhappy country, will communicate to the neighbouring departments, whence will reſult a general conflagration, which perhaps you may be unable to extinguiſh.

An eccleſiaſtic formally contradicted what had been advanced by M. Bouche with reſpect to the Biſhop of Vaiſon.

The ſubject of Avignon, on being put to the vote, was then adjourned to the ſitting of Tueſday.

MADRID, April 1.

The Archbiſhop of Toledo, in quality of Primate of Spain, has addreſſed a paſtoral letter to all the Spaniſh Biſhops, recommending to them to give the moſt generous reception to thoſe French Prelates, whom *perſecution* has already driven, or may hereafter drive into Spain. They already reckon here ſix refugee Biſhops, and many Curates, Canons, and Prieſts, who have been deſirous of eſcaping from the Revolution in their country. Moſt of them have retired into Catalonia, Navarre, and Biſcay. A whole convent of Nuns were deſirous of going from Bourdeaux to Pampheluna, but the Biſhop of that city, without abſolutely oppoſing, thought it his duty firſt to obtain the conſent of the King.

L'Abbe Baile has been lately arreſted by the Duke de Medina Celi in perſon, as firſt Miniſter of the Superior Tribunal. The cauſe is unknown; but it is conjectured, and ſome aſſert, that a criminal correſpondence has been diſcovered, calculated to diſturb the peace of the kingdom.

GIAFFA, *(In Paleſtine)* Feb. 3.

The celebrated Ali Bey, who extended his conqueſts from Egypt as far as this place, and the famous Maher d' Omar, who reſided at Aire, always preſerved a particular eſteem for the Europeans who eſtabliſhed themſelves in their little States, being convinced that trade would render them flouriſhing. One of theſe petty chiefs, named Giazzar Pacha, eſtabliſhed at Aire, has within theſe few years changed the ſyſtem, and expelled from them the French and their Conſul, who have taken refuge here. Other merchants of the ſame nation have been obliged to quit Siede, a commercial town in Syria, and have retired with their Conſul to Tripoli, there to await the deciſion of the ſublime Ports, relative to the violent proceedings.

LONDON, April 12.

Oczakow, the Turkiſh town ſo much the object of the Ruſſians, is the capital of a Sanglack, of the ſame name, inhabited by Tartars: it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, and all thoſe who reſiſted put to the ſword: the Ruſſians themſelves loſt 18000 men in the aſſault. The Turks returned the ſame year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire with the loſs of 20,000.

The arms of Ruſſia have already conquered all the country between the Neiſter and the Danube; and her victorious army is within a few days march of Conſtantinople.

The language of Mr. Fox on the Canadian Conſtitution, was certainly the moſt boldly republican that had ever been ſpoken in the Britiſh Senate; and from the complexion of many circumſtances, that cannot eſcape an obſerving mind, it ſhould ſeem that the alarms of Mr. Burke for Democratic plots, would now be much better founded than they were in February, 1791, when he expreſſed them with ſo much energy.

The preparations made by the King of Sweden to reſit his Flotilla, ſtrongly indicates that he is to act againſt Ruſſia, for England only needs the aſſiſtance of his Galleys, her antagoniſt having abundance of her own.

That Catharine II. ſhould be manœuvering to patch up a ſeparate peace with Turkey, is probable; but that ſhe ſhould ſucceed, is in the higheſt degree unlikely. The Porte, which has ſo long, unprotected, ſuſtained ſo arduous a conflict, will not ſurely recede at a moment when ſhe has the expectation of ſuch powerful aid.

The late Grand Vizier at length exalts his head above all his enemies; in the competition for pre-eminence, he is at the head of the POLE. On the 19th of February his head was publickly expoſed.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the Royaliſts of Paris, particularly lament the death of Mirabeau, and without ſcruple aſcribe his premature deceaſe to poiſon given through the machinations of Jacobins, and a daſtard prince whom every body deſpiſes.

A very general report prevailed yeſterday in the city, tho' certainly not entitled to the ſmalleſt degree of credit, that a truce had been agreed on between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks, as a preliminary to the ſettlement of a general peace. This rumour owes its origin to a letter received by a mercantile houſe in this city from Manheim, in Germany, which very confidently aſſerts the news to be a fact; and ſuch was the rage for gambling in the Ally, that conſols fluctuated in the courſe of the day from 77 5-8 to 78 1-4, and left off at 77 3-8. We can take upon us to ſay that no ſuch news is known among thoſe perſons who are generally beſt informed of Continental affairs; and we ſhould not have noticed the report if it had not had an effect on the funds.

The advices from the Continent received by Saturday's mail, are, on the contrary, of a very different tendency; and if we may judge from actual preparations, the parties the moſt concerned conſider a war as very certain. The King of Pruſſia is making very conſiderable expences in fitting out his army, eſpecially in the artillery, the ordinance department was never more actively employed. Bombs, heavy cannon and batteries, have been the moſt required.

The Empreſs is not leſs vigilant in procuring the beſt poſſible defence againſt ſo potent a rival; and as Riga will probably be the firſt object of his Pruſſian Majeſty's attack, ſhe has ſent thither 500 heavy cannon, with other neceſſary ſtores, and has conſiderably augmented the garriſon.

In the preſent ſituation of affairs, it muſt give great pleaſure to every well-wiſher to his country to be informed, that, ſhould hoſtilities take place between this country and Ruſſia, we ſhall not have Sweden to contend with as an enemy. The Swediſh Merchants having lately delivered a requiſition to the Court of Stockholm, ſimilar to that made to our Miniſtry by the Ruſſian Traders, they were aſſured by the King himſelf, that if a rupture broke out between England and her Allies and Ruſſia, Sweden would remain ſtrictly neutral, therefore trade in Swediſh bottoms was perfectly ſafe. The above comes through a channel which leaves us no room to doubt its authenticity, we are not, however, allowed to ſtate our authority, but we firmly believe the intelligence may be depended on.

APRIL 14.

Peace was the general cry in the city yeſterday, founded on the baſeleſs fabric of a report—not that the Empreſs had given way to the ſtipulations of Great-Britain, but that Mr. Pitt had acquieſced in terms of mediation accepted by the King of Pruſſia in his own favour at the expence of Oczakow, which was reported to remain in poſſeſſion of the Empreſs. This was the prominent part of ſpeculation, backed by an aſſertion, that a meſſenger had been ſent by the Britiſh Miniſter yeſterday to the Court of Berlin, with diſpatches to the above effect.

The current reports were in general, that Mr. Pitt had receded from his high tone, and that peace would be the inevitable conſequence. The Oracle, however, has the higheſt authority for aſſerting, that theſe reports are totally unwarrantable; that no meſſenger has been diſpatched to Berlin, or to Peterſburgh this week; and moreover, that the riſe of the funds yeſterday cannot be accounted for on any principle of fair reaſoning or judicious ſpeculation, for they attained at one time within two per cent. of the higheſt price they have experienced ſince the Spaniſh Convention.

APRIL 20.

Nothing can be more perverſe than the Commercial Policy which has been adopted by Ruſſia towards England. Though her beſt cuſtomers, the Engliſh are treated in her markets with every mark of diſfavour, and even oppreſſion. The obſtinacy with which ſhe has refuſed to grant them privileges by a commercial treaty, is of public notoriety, and the trammels ſhe has impoſed on our trade, are well known, and ſeverely felt by the Ruſſian merchants.

The diſtreſs which will be felt by Ruſſia, from a rupture with England, cannot be eſtimated from a ſuperficial ſurvey, an immenſe Engliſh capital floating in Ruſſia, is in fact the great cauſe that nouriſhes and animates her commerce: the Ruſſian trade is carried on in a manner different from any other, it is all paid in advance, becauſe the merchants in the ports have not capital to purchaſe the produce of the interior country. Without this ſupply, their whole commerce muſt ſtagnate.

An extenſive commercial intercourſe with Poland, will be a moſt important benefit to England. Ruſſia poſſeſſes at preſent a monopoly of naval ſtores, but Poland can moſt amply furniſh them. Two good effects will ariſe, the competition will lower the market, and the acceſs to another ſource will make us independent of Ruſſia, in the event of a rupture. We ſhall thus procure naval ſtores more cheaply and more ſecurely.

A treaſury warrant has juſt been ſigned for 324,124l. 6s 1¼d to pay off part of the principal and intereſt upon the orders made out for the American and Eaſt Florida ſufferers.

Leopold has eſtabliſhed a commiſſion for the reform of the criminal code in Auſtrian Lombardy, and to the honor of his judgment and liberality let it be mentioned, that he has named as one of the members of that commiſſion, the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, ſo well known in the literary and political world, by his admirable "Treatiſes on crimes and puniſhments."

The alternative of eating a hearty breakfaſt, or ſwallowing a RED HOT POKER, may appear a very hard one to a kidnapped African, but barbarous as it ſeems, there are many thouſands of Engliſhmen in this unhappy country, who would readily accept of it.

APRIL 21.

Yeſterday the Duke of Leeds reſigned his office as Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Notwithſtanding the rapid, and for ſome days paſt, the gradual riſe of the ſtocks, the preparations for war, or rather, we hope, for negociation, ſtill continue; the preſs on the river within theſe few nights has been ſo general, that even mates of merchantmen found on ſhore, have not eſcaped.

The merchants, too, trading to the Baltic, act under the general impreſſion of a war, as the ſhips which they have lately ſent thither, have been American and Hamburgh bottoms. No leſs than ſix American ſhips were taken up for this trade in the courſe of laſt week.

APRIL 23.

Though the queſtion for the total abolition of the ſlave trade is loſt for the preſent, we are happy to hear it will be bro't forward in another ſhape, ſo as to go to many interior regulations, before the cloſe of this ſeſſion.

A treaty of friendſhip has been entered into by the Emperor and the king of Pruſſia, by which means they guarantee to each other the poſſeſſion of each other's dominions againſt foreign attacks, or domeſtic revolutions.

The pretended inſtructions of his Britannic majeſty to his miniſters at foreign ports, relative to the revolution in France, has been inſerted in ſo many of our foreign gazettes, that Lord Gower has thought it neceſſary to give it a formal contradiction, in a letter on the ſubject, addreſſed to M. Montmorin, the French miniſter of foreign affairs.

Mr. Faulkener, it is ſaid, is to be charged with the following propoſal to the court of Ruſſia, for terminating the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, viz. "that Oczakow, which is at preſent the only ſubject of diſpute, ſhall be completely diſmantled and razed; and that all the line of country between the Bog and the Nieper, ſhould be declared independent, both of the Turks and Ruſſians." Should this be accepted, the three allied powers are to become the guarantees of the treaty of peace. Mr. Faulkener is not, however, to leave England, until a meſſenger arrives from Mr. Ewart, who ſet off on Thurſday for Berlin.

A letter from Berlin of April 12 ſays,—"Laſt week has been a buſy one for our cabinet, and ſuch as there have been few examples of. Ten couriers and a number of eſtafettes arrived during that period, of which four were from London. The laſt of them, Mr. Brooks, brought diſpatches of the higheſt importance. It is reported here that conditions of peace betwixt Ruſſia and the Porte are concluded, and that the intervention of the courts of Spain and Denmark have been the cauſe thereof."

The Gazettes by the laſt French mail affirm, that the Turks are to cede Egypt to England, in conſideration of the interpoſition of our miniſtry, to oblige the Empreſs to accede to the terms of a reaſonable peace.

APRIL 26.

During the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Grenville tranſacts the buſineſs of Secretary of State, in both the home and foreign departments.

The preſent vacancy in the cabinet, and the changes which will very ſhortly take place in it, are not finally arranged; nor are they likely to be ſo until after the holidays. It is certain that Lord Camden will retire; on which occaſion, it is believed, that the Marquis of Stafford will ſucceed him, as preſident of the council. The duke of Grafton is to come into adminiſtration once more, and probably will be appointed Lord Privy Seal—but who is to be the new Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Grenville, who goes to the foreign department, remains yet of very great doubt, the ſituation is of courſe allotted to many, but we have not heard of any one perſon who is likely to ſucceed to it.

The king of Denmark's miniſter, at Warſaw, has informed the Diet, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ready to agree to a peace with the Turks, on terms that evince the moderation of her imperial majeſty, as ſhe wiſhes for nothing more, in return for the reſtoration of all her conqueſts, but the fortreſs of Oczakow and the adjacent territory.

There never was a period when the Spaniſh navy was in ſo formidable a ſtate as it is, at preſent, ſince the peace of 1783. More than 20 firſt, ſecond, and third rates, have been added to their lines. The Marine miniſter is indefatigable in his department, and every encouragement is given to foreign ſhipwrights, particularly thoſe of this country.

The report of a general inſurrection having taken place in Spain, is, we have authority to ſay, totally untrue.

The board of Longitude have recently had a novel inſtrument preſented to them for their inſpection, for diſcovering the longitude at ſea. The inventor is a perſon at Birmingham, who has been 30 years in bringing it to perfection.

The National Aſſembly have ordered the frontier towns to be put in a ſtate of the beſt poſſible defence. To Bofort on the Rhine, they have ordered the regiment of Fere, in addition to the regiment of Franche Conte, already in garriſon there. The French have deſtroyed the right of primogeniture, and all the children are to ſhare alike in their father's fortune.

There are now worſted goods in the hands of different merchants in Norwich, to the amount of above 100,000l. ready to be ſhipped for Ruſſia, the exportation of which is prevented by the unexpected rupture with that empire.

Friday laſt Dr. Harwood, profeſſor of anatomy, gave a public lecture on the ſubject of transfuſion, to a very crouded audience, at the ſchools in the Botanic gardens; after which he performed the experiment of changing the blood of a dog to that of a ſheep, which he executed with the utmoſt facility and ſucceſs; and we can aſſure the public, that the dog is now alive and in perfect health.

April 28.

The remains of Dr. Price were interred on Tueſday laſt, at the Burial Ground, in Bunhill Fields, betweeen one and two at noon; the corpſe in a hearſe with ſix horſes was followed by 20 mourning coaches of his family and immediate friends, after which a train of thirty gentlemens carriages followed, containing many public characters, who attended out of reſpect to his memory; among others were obſerved, the Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, Count Zenobio, W. Smith, Eſq. Thomas Rogers, Eſq. Samuel Vaughan, Eſq. Samuel Baddington, Eſq. John Hollis, Eſq. Bays Cotton, Eſq. William Stone, Eſq. and many other gentlemen of the Revolution and Conſtitutional Societies.

The Pall was ſupported by—
The Rev. Hugh Worthington
The Rev. Samuel Palmer
The Rev. Thomas Taylor
The Rev. R. Harris, D. D.
The Rev. A. Rees, D. D.
The Rev. Joſ. Prieſtly, L. L. D.

And a diſcourſe was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D. but from the weakneſs of his voice was very imperfectly heard by the ſurrounding ſpectators.

PARIS, April 21.

The KING of the FRENCH, and the MOB!

Early on Monday morning, the King was preparing to go to St Cloud; ſervants, horſes, carriages, all were ready; the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and the young Princeſs were, by eight o'clock, ſeated in their coach.

This premeditated, not to ſay *ſuſpicious*, departure, threw Paris into the utmoſt alarm. A numberleſs mob forced their way into the yard of the Thuilleries, and tumultuouſly aſſailed the palace: already the King's ſervants were mounted, when the furious people vociferated repeatedly, "*Il ne faut pas qu'il part*," "He muſt not go! the refractory Prieſts, whom he cheriſhes in his heart, will perſuade him to much miſchief if we ſuffer him to quit the capital." The Mayor of Paris began to harangue the mob, but he was hooted into ſilence, and called a traitor, and a villain, unworthy of being a Magiſtrate. M. de la Fayette then aſſayed his eloquence, which proved equally uſeleſs; nothing could deter the multitude from their deſign of oppoſing the King's departure. M. de la Fayette, according to cuſtom, had marched with a numerous body of troops well flanked with artillery; ſeeing that intreaties were of no avail on the minds of the enraged populace, he ſaid the Mayor was going to proclaim the martial law: upon this all the ſoldiers cried out, "If he does, we will not ſupport him," and grounded their arms! the Mayor and Commander in Chief then went to the King, who was ſtill waiting for the people's will, and told his Majeſty, that an univerſal murmur announced public diſcontent at his leaving Paris in Paſſion-week; one day of which he and all his predeceſſors were accuſtomed, for example's ſake, to take the ſacrament in the pariſh church; they alſo acquainted the King, that the people had been informed he only aſſiſted the promotion of thoſe who had not taken the oath on the Civic Conſtitution of the Clergy, conſequently men inimical to the new ſyſtem; they concluded with aſſerting that though they (M. de la Fayette and the Mayor of Paris) wiſhed to favor his departure, the want of diſcipline among the national guards fruſtrated all their intentions. The King and the Royal Family, after having waited above two hours in the carriage, then got out, and returned to the palace.

M. de la Fayette, foaming with wrath at this inſtance of unexpected diſobedience, offered to reſign his command over the national guards; but neither was this offer accepted.

The day following, about two in the afternoon, a note from the King, read by the Preſident, announced his Majeſty's intention of appearing among the Repreſentatives of the Nation---the Royal attendants entered on the left ſide of the Aſſembly houſe, where the patriots ſit; the King walked in, ſurrounded by his Miniſters, and took the Preſident's place-- the moſt ſolemn ſilence reigned.

The King then pronounced, with firmneſs and ſenſibility, the following Speech:

"Gentlemen, I come among you with that confidence which I have ever teſtified in you. You have been informed of the obſtruction which I yeſterday experienced to my departure to St. Cloud. I would not conſent that it ſhould be repelled by force, from the fear of occaſioning acts of ſeverity againſt a deluded multitude, who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But it behoves the Nation to prove *that I am free*: Nothing is ſo eſſential to the authority of the ſanctions which I have given to your decrees; and for this reaſon, therefore, I perſiſt in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Aſſembly will feel the neceſſity. It ſeems as if, for the purpoſe of inſtigating a faithful people, whoſe affection I have deſerved by what I have done for them, endeavors were making to inſpire them with doubts with reſpect to my ſentiments for the Conſtitution. I have accepted, and I have ſworn to maintain, the Conſtitution, of which the civil Conſtitution of the Clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat thoſe ſentiments which I have often manifeſted to the National Aſſembly: it knows that my intentions and my wiſhes have no other object than the welfare of the people; and that welfare can reſult but from an obſervance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and conſtitutional authorities."

The Preſident immediately read the following Anſwer:

"Sire, If the profound ſentiment with which the National Aſſembly is penetrated towards you could poſſibly receive any increaſe, it would be from your preſence: May your Majeſty find among us, in thoſe teſtimonies of affection with which you are ſurrounded, ſome compenſation for your uneaſineſs.

"Inquietude is inſeparable from the progreſs liberty. In the midſt of the cares which the good Citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated; threatening circumſtances unite from all quarters, and their diſtruſt returns.

"Sire, you, the people, liberty, the Conſtitution, have but one intereſt. The cowardly enemies of the Conſtitution and of liberty are likewiſe your enemies. Every heart is devoted to you. As you wiſh the welfare of the people, the people are equally ſolicitous for the welfare of their King.

"Let us prevent a faction too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interpoſing between the Throne and the nation, all our wiſhes will be accompliſhed.

"When you thus come, Sire, to bind more cloſely in this Aſſembly the ties whereby you are attached to the Revolution, you ſtrengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every uneaſineſs, every diſtruſt will diſappear; our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured to the Country a new victory."

The King then retired, the Hall reſounding with *Vive le Roi*.

April 21. Order is now pretty generally reſtored, to which the conduct of the King, in diſmiſſing ſeveral obnoxious perſons from his ſervice, contributed not a little.

Yeſterday, after dinner, he diſmiſſed the former Biſhop of Senlis, and the Cardinal de Montmorency; and this day the majority of Ariſtocrates, who have hitherto ſurrounded his perſon, were all diſmiſſed, and replaced by perſons leſs exceptionable. This has given much pleaſure to the people, as they now promiſe themſelves perfect ſecurity againſt the machinations of the enemies of the Conſtitution.

April 22. To calm the minds of the people, an Addreſs from the Department to the Citizens of Paris has been publiſhed. It is of ſome length---laments the late miſconduct of the people---repreſents to them the neceſſity of good order, and due obedience to the laws---juſtifies the King from the ſuſpicions entertained by the people, that he was about to deſert them---recalls to their memory the many proofs with which he had furniſhed them of his paternal care for their welfare, and his attachment to the New Conſtitution---repreſents the proper mode of redreſs of grievances, whether real or ſuppoſed, by Addreſſes, Petitions, Deputations, &c. which are legal ſteps built upon the Conſtitution itſelf. It concludes with the ſtrong neceſſity of paying due attention to this Addreſs, by behaving as good Citizens, if they with not to ſee the late glorious Revolution overturned, and deſpotiſm, anarchy, and confuſion, ſubſtituted in its place.

The following Addreſs of the Municipality of Paris to the King has alſo been publiſhed:

"Sire, the Municipal Officers of the capital, entruſted with the maintenance of order and public tranquility, owe to your Majeſty an account of the cauſes which have diſturbed them.

"Repoſitories of the intereſts of the people, honoured with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your Majeſty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfil this double duty, that we ſtate to your Majeſty, that the people ſee with alarm, the Throne ſurrounded by thoſe men who have declared themſelves their enemies, and whoſe counſels are perhaps perfidious ſuggeſtions.

"If theſe men, Sire, were friends to your perſon, they would make known to you the wiſhes of the people; if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, Sire, we ought to tell you, for which we have leſſons of experience, the people love the King whom theſe men deceive, the power which they abuſe, and the religion whoſe treaſures feed their idleneſs.

"Sire, we beſeech you, to ſend from your palace thoſe, who concealing the regret of their pride under hypocritical fears, occaſion uneaſineſs in your loyal generous ſoul, and provoke the juſt diſtruſt of a people, jealous of the heart and of the confidence of their King.

"You have declared yourſelf, Sire, the King of the Conſtitution, the Reſtorer and Guardian of French Liberty: may theſe titles, which cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amid ſurrounding nations. Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acclamations expreſſive of their welfare; and their magiſtrates will come with joy to bring you teſtimonies of their gratitude. Theſe teſtimonies, Sire, we preſent you, in return for the brilliant ſtep you took yeſterday in the midſt of the National Aſſembly. The ſentiments which you then expreſſed, were, for the nation, a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment to the conſtitutional laws of the ſtate.

(Signed) BAILLY, Maire.
LEJOLLY, Secretaire, greffier.

The following is the official Anſwer which was ſent to the preceding:

"Among the different objects, Gentlemen, which you have preſented for the conſideration of the King, and on one part of which his Majeſty had already anticipated the wiſh which you expreſſed—[The diſmiſſal of the Ariſtocrates and nonjuring Clergy]—he particularly attended to the deſire teſtified by the Department, that he ſhould make known to foreign nations, his ſentiments in favour of the Conſtitution---theſe the King has inceſſantly manifeſted on all occaſions, by means of Ambaſſadors---and to the aſſurances which have been given on his part to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtleſs indebted for the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his Majeſty, who will ever reſpect the public opinion, and who will never heſitate to remove any doubts which may be entertained with reſpect to his ſentiments, will give orders to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of France at foreign courts, to explain themſelves in his name in the ſame manner as he himſelf did to the National Aſſembly. You will acknowledge, Gentlemen, in this ſtep, the readineſs with which the King adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to remove diſtruſt and uneaſineſs.

(Signed) "DELESSART."

Yeſterday Mr. de la Fayette reſigned his ſituation, in conſequence of which the centry-box at his door was immediately removed. Some ſoldiers, however, went voluntarily to his houſe for the purpoſe of mounting guard there, to teſtify their profound eſteem for this friend of liberty and the laws. It is feared that this reſignation will be followed by others.

April 25

"M. de la Fayette continues inflexible as to his reſignation; he refuſes to comply with the almoſt general wiſh of the National Guards; fifty-four of the ſixty battalions beg of him to reſume the command.

"At Vaiſon, in the country of Avignon, the moſt dreadful butchery has taken place; the Mayor and his female ſervant were murdered; as was alſo his friend, M. Anſelme, a Notary of that town, with twenty-four other Patriots. The wretches then forced the Rector to dance round the panting corpſes of his friends!

"Twenty-one Officers of the Beauvoiſi regiment are gone over to the Cardinal's army.

"M. de Conde is now at Worms, and never appears abroad without being attended by about thirty ſoldiers. He has a centry at his chamber door at night."

BENNINGTON, June 6.

Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of ſtate, of the American union, and Mr. Madiſon, member of Congreſs for Virginia, arrived in this town, on Saturday, on their way to Connecticut, having made a tour to the northward, as far as Lake Champlain. How enlightened is the policy of American legiſlators and ſtateſmen, in thus acquainting themſelves with the ſtate of population, ſituation, and extent of the empire to which their abilities are devoted; by theſe means they obtain a perſonal knowledge of the abilities and prejudices of the citizens of different parts, and find the ſureſt mode of reconciling differences from inveſtigation of the cauſes whence they originate. The Preſident of the United States, by this mean, obtains uſeful knowledge, perhaps otherwiſe unobtainable, and while he now enriches his mind, ſecures the affections of his people. His arrival is anxiouſly waited for, at every

place he honors with his preſence, his continuance fervently courted, and his departure regretted by every rank of citizens. Public congratulations, joy and rejoicing mark his progreſs, while every liſp of filial love, reverberates from the illuſtrious father of his country, in terms truly affectionate, peculiarly expreſſive, and elegantly laconic.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15.

By a letter from Trinidada, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 4th, there is a confirmation of the account of the fire at that place; which broke out the night of the 30th of April---the damage is eſtimated at 30,000l. ſterling.

Some time in the month of April laſt, Mr. Nathan Briſco, of Milford, (in the Indian trade) with his negro man, were both drowned in Lake-Ontario, by the upſetting of a canoe, in which they were fiſhing. Mr. Briſco's body was found and decently interred.

On the 29th May the Mercury in Fahr. Thermometer ſtood at 92 in a north ſhade, being the higheſt aſcent of the day; 30th, it was at 90. On the 9th of June inſtant it aſcended to 96; and the 13th it was 95.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

It is ſaid, that the Engliſh Chronicle, of April 9, contains advices of the Attorney-General of Great Britain, having received inſtructions from government to *proſecute* Mr. PAINE, for the *heretical* politics exhibited in his pamphlet, entituled "RIGHTS OF MAN."

That ſuch a proſecution was directed, is confirmed by gentlemen who arrived in the late Britiſh packet.—Alſo when the patriotic REVOLUTION SOCIETY, in London, had heard of this order, and that *common ſenſe*, from a dread of perſecution, was fearful of ſhowing its head within the perlieus of the Britiſh Court, that they ſent Mr. PAINE a polite meſſage, requeſting that he would appear as uſual in public, and that they, the REVOLUTION SOCIETY, in LONDON, *would* INDEMNIFY *his* PERSON *and* PROPERTY.—Behold, ye ſons of America, another thrifty *ſprout* to the glorious TREE of LIBERTY, which ye have planted—another *garniſh* to your CAP of FREEDOM---behold here mete combuſtibles to explode the monarchial trappings of royalty from the fertile iſland of Great-Britain---and ſhall not he, who, with native ſimplicity, in the teeth of haughty and over-bearing rulers, teaches the liſping infant THE RIGHTS OF MAN, *receive a grateful panegyric from all the ſons of Adam?*

It is further ſaid, that Mr. PAINE has cleared upwards of *four thouſand pounds ſterling* by his late publication.

From a peruſal of the lateſt Engliſh papers, or the extracts from them which have been given in the ſeveral advertiſers, it appears that the political affairs of Europe are in a very critical ſituation. Kings and ſovereign princes are ſtill playing the old game;---the people pay the cards---not without murmuring however. In England taxes are heavy,---to prepare for war,---a war to preſerve the balance of Europe, a war, a mere contrivance to turn the thoughts of the ſubjects from that plague liberty---draw their attention to a name, and rouſe their enthuſiaſm, to ſupport the honor of the Britiſh flag, and preſerve their character as maſters of the ocean. But ſtill that monſter common ſenſe has made ſome impreſſion on public opinion. The change in ſome places has produced viſible effects, in Sardinia, the Netherlands, &c. In Ireland alſo, its voice is liſtened to; indeed it is every where heard, and the time is at no great diſtance when its dictates will be univerſally attended to: then ſovereignty will reſide in the people now called ſubjects, and then thoſe who now bear the name of ſovereign, if they have talents and abilities, will be exalted into ſervants of the public: Then will the balance of power cauſe no more wars and bloodſhed; as that power will no longer depend on idle *rooted* caprices of Monarchs. Millions will no longer be ſquandered, be converted into ſmoke for a kingdom in the moon, a *name*, or to gratify the vanity or whim of a Monarch; they will be ſpent in promoting the real good of the people, and in ſecuring preponderancy in the balance of happineſs.

RICHMOND, June 2.

During the courſe of laſt week the following accidents, happened in this neighbourhood, in conſequence of lightning.

On Tueſday laſt a barn at Wilton, (the ſeat of the late Peyton Randolph, in this county, was ſtruck, and took fire which in a very ſhort time was burnt to the ground, conſuming at the ſame time, a quantity of tobacco which was ſtored therein.—The Thurſday following a houſe belonging to Mr. M'Callum at Oſborne's, was alſo ſtruck, which took fire and was conſumed.—The ſame day in the afternoon an elegant two ſtory houſe of Mr. Francis Smith's, in Manchester, was likewiſe ſtruck, and took fire, but providentially was extinguiſhed before it did any conſiderable damage.—About the ſame time in the afternoon a houſe of Mr. Peterfield Trent's, ſituated in the lower end of this city, received a very ſevere ſhock. It ſtruck the north chimney, and took off ſeveral bricks:---It then went downwards about 10 feet, and drove out a great number of bricks juſt below a grate, taking its courſe along one of the joice, and then running down one of the ſtuds in the next partition wall, ſplit it to pieces, and drawing every nail thereout, and alſo the moulding and hinges off a door which was hanging thereto; part of the electrick fluid took its courſe on the oppoſite ſide of the room where a curtain rod hung in a window, which was immediately over a bed where Mrs. Trent was ſitting on, ſplitting the ſide pieces of the bedſtead nearly in two, and throwing Mrs. Trent off the ſame upon the floor, with a very ſevere ſhock. A negro girl ſitting on the ſtairs about 8 feet from the place where it run down the ſtud, was alſo very ſeverely ſhocked.---It continued a ſtrait courſe down to the next floor, where Mr. Trent, his daughter and a negro woman were, and knocked them all down; the two former recovered in a few moments, but the negro being neareſt the direction it came, lay, to all appearance, dead for half an hour, but in conſequence of having ſome blood let, and damp clay applied to her ſtomach, ſhe began to breathe; her neck and breaſt was much bliſtered by the burn, and the ſkin of which has come off:---She is now much better and in a fair way of recovery; ſeveral negroes on the lower floor received alſo a very ſevere ſhock, but were not materially injured thereby.

WINCHESTER, June 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio, dated May 19, 1791, ſays, "Governor Blount is very induſtrious, and leaves no ſtone unturned to bring on a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians. Should it take place, it will be the largeſt and moſt general treaty that has been held with them ſince the revolution, as the heads of the whole nation have promiſed to attend. There has juſt been held one of the longeſt talks, on the ſubject of the treaty, that has been for a number of years. M'Gillivray has been conſulted much on this buſineſs—his yellow brethren conſider him as one of the greateſt and wiſeſt of men—he adviſes them ſtrongly to treat; but in the midſt of theſe favourable appearances, ſome recent depredations have been committed on the frontiers—two men on Beaver Creek, who were out in ſearch of their horſes, and two minors on Cumberland mountain, have lately fallen victims to ſavage barbarity. Nineteen horſes have alſo been ſtolen out of Cumberland ſettlement. It is not known to what nation the Indians who committed theſe depredations belong."

Laſt Tueſday a man arrived in this town, who brought with him an Indian's ſcalp.—He relates, that himſelf and another man were trading in the Cherokee nation, about three months ago—that while in ſaid nation, they one morning miſſed their horſes, and going in queſt of them, each by a different route, the man who brought the ſcalp heard his horſe's bell at ſome diſtance—on making towards the ſpot, he diſcovered an Indian mounted on the horſe, and riding away with him; he fired and killed the Indian——ſcalped him, and brought off the ſcalp, as a trophy obtained in defence of his property.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.

We hear from the town of Waſhington that a man arrived there on Monday laſt, and brought the following intelligence, viz. That ſome ſpies who were out from a ſtation on Short Creek had come in, and informed that they had diſcovered ſome Indians; immediately a party of twenty-ſeven men, under the command of lieut. Buſkirk, croſſed the river, and ſoon came upon the trail, and lieutenant Buſkirk and three of his men, being a little advanced before the reſt, were fired on, by which lieutenant Buſkirk was killed, and the three men wounded. The Indians immediately run, and were fired on by the reſt of the men, who purſued them about two miles. It is ſuppoſed ſome of the Indians were wounded, as blood was diſcovered where they were fired upon. This party conſiſted of fourteen: and this affair happened on Sunday afternoon laſt.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) June 8.

Some gentlemen who left Kentucky on the 20th of May, paſſed through this town on Sunday laſt, by whom we learn, that an army, conſiſting of about 1000 choſen militia under the command of general Scott, and a great number of volunteers, among whom are many reſpectable characters, had marched againſt the Indians, three days previous to their departure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States is not expected to arrive in this city until about the beginning of July, as he has appointed to meet the commiſſioners at Patowmack, for the purpoſe of ſettling the limits of the federal city; which meeting is to be held on Monday next, the 27th inſtant.

The Hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Secretary of State, arrived in this city on Sunday from his tour to the eaſtward.

Monſieur Brouillet, a member of the national aſſembly of France, has propoſed a ſcheme for the abolition of the barbarous practice of duelling.

He propoſes that the aſſembly ſhould iſſue a ſolemn declaration.

1. That honour, as well as virtue, being perſonal, no citizen can be deprived of it but by his own act, and that it can in no caſe depend on the caprice of another.

2. That every citizen convicted of having given an affront to another, by words, geſtures or threats, ſhall be proſecuted, and puniſhed as a diſturber of the public peace.

3. That every perſon who ſhall ſtrike another be declared infamous.

4. That the laws againſt duelling ſhall continue in force, and be executed with the utmoſt rigour.

5. That thoſe are to be conſidered as diſgraced, who, in contempt of the law, dare to give a challenge.

6. That it cannot be diſhonourable to refuſe a challenge, as true honour conſiſts of ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By the brig Peggy, Capt. De Hart, who left Ferrol, in Spain, the 29th April, we are informed, that there were 4 or 5 frigates which had arrived there from Cadiz, laid up in the docks. So little had that place any appearance of apprehenſions from war, that there were nearly 40 ſail of different veſſels lying at Ferrol, and none of them were making any hoſtile preparations.

The brig Mary, Capt. Fitzpatrick, was to ſail the 25th of April, from Amſterdam to Philadelphia.

The John, Gardner, from New-York, is arrived at Amſterdam.

Capt. Decatur, of the ſhip Riſing Sun, ſailed from Madeira the 16th of May laſt, left there the brig George, which was to ſail in two days, alſo the ſchooner Maria, Capt. Poſt, juſt arrived with a cargo of corn in good order, from Carolina.

Capt. Decatur on Friday laſt, ſpoke a Spaniſh ſchooner from Auguſtine.

Captain De Hart, of the brig Peggy, from Ferrol, ſpoke the ſhip America, Capt. Depeyſter, from New-York, bound for London; out 5 days, lat. 41. long. 63. weſt. Alſo, ſpoke the brig Amſterdam, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Copenhagen; all well.

Captain James Clifton, who came paſſenger in the brig Peggy, Captain De Hart, informs, that he commanded the ſchooner New Hope, which foundered on the 19th of January laſt, in lat 36: 30. long. 54. weſt. Captain Clifton, and his crew, remained by the wreck 52 days, until taken off by Captain J. Wallace, of the brig Fanny, of Salem, whoſe kind and humane attention merits the higheſt encomiums: Capt. De Hart's civility alſo deſerves this public acknowledgment.

Captain M'Curdy, of the brig Aurora, from Nantz, on the 25th of May, in lat. 40: 16. long. 58. ſpoke the brig Apollo, from New-York, bound to Falmouth; out 7 days; all well. On the 8th of June, in lat. 38: 17. long. 71. ſpoke the brig Nelly, of Glaſgow, from New-York to Teneriffe; out 3 days.

Captain Waſon, of the brig Betſy, in 38 days from Gibraltar, on the 10th of June, ſpoke a Spaniſh ſhip in lat 35: 53. long. 65. ſhe was from Havanna, bound to Cadiz.---On the 12th, in lat 37. long. 66½. ſpoke the ſhip Fanny, of Greenock, from Virginia; out 4 days.

Captain Darrel, in 9 days from Charleſton, left there the ſchooner Friendſhip, Capt. Welch, who was to ſail the next day, for Philadelphia.

The brig Philadelphia, Capt. Garman, arrived at Charleſton 2 days before Capt. Darrel ſailed.---The ſloop Polly, Capt. Newton, arrived there about the ſame time,---The brig Grand Sachem, Capt. Motely, was to ſail for Rhode-Iſland the ſame day Captain Darrel ſailed.

Captain Tillinghaſt, in 8 days from Rhode-Iſland, left there the brig Rebecca, Captain Holden, to ſail next day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

In announcing to the public the premature and melancholy fate of Arthur Erwin, Eſq; late of Bucks county, we cannot ſufficiently lament, that a life conſtantly employed in laudable ſcenes of active induſtry, ſhould have been thus terminated by the deſperate hand of a diabolical aſſaſſin.——A man whoſe life has been invariably devoted to ſuch purſuits as were advantageous and uſeful to his friends, to his country, and to his family.

*** The communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, in New-Jerſey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of June inſtant, of which the ſeveral lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice.

MASKELL EWING, *Grand Secretary.*

June 6, 5791.

Juſt publiſhed, and for Sale, by the Printers of this paper.

The LAWS

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature of PENNSYLVANIA.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HINCHELWOOD, mantua maker, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the widow PAUL'S inn, the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1791. ‡

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetic:---his integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th inſtant at night, a black HORSE, with a bald face, and hind feet white, pretty high up his legs, between 14 and 15 hands high; he generally holds his head uncommonly high, paces and trots, though moſt natural to pace, ſhod before, and was lame in his right ſhoulder, occaſioned by a fall he lately had. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

6th month 13th, 1791. ‡

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 27th of April laſt, a BLACK MARE, about 15 and an half hands high, between ten and eleven years old, both trots and paces, without any brand or mark remembered, heavy made; ſhe is very unwilling to be handled about the ears or foretop. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare only, and reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by THOMAS LACKEY.

May 8, 1791.

N. B. She is thought to be taken towards York or Carliſle.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpoſe, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.*

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral rivers and creeks herein after deſcribed:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1ſt day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this ſtate.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their ſeveral ſtreams; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh reſpectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the weſt branch; and from the mouth of the weſt branch to Starucca at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the ſaid river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet, and from thence to Frank's Town; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-ſtreet, and from Water-ſtreet to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh, from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Cheſnut Ridge, and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Cheſnut Ridge; and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive; and from the ſaid Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſome parts thereof reſpectively, as being connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Preſque-Iſle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, until the ſaid 1ſt day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkeſbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harriſburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the neareſt and beſt courſe to the place, where it will interſect the road leading from Harriſburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittſburg, over the beſt ground, and in the ſtraiteſt practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittſburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, croſſing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Cataweſſy, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuylkill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the ſaid Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Suſquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to Weſt's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the ſame the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grub's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the eaſt ſide of the north weſt branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Suſquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

THE Creditors of Jeſſe Maris, formerly Sheriff of Cheſter-county, are notified to bring in their accounts, bonds, bills, &c. to the ſubſcribers, aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of July next. The aſſignees will attend at Darby, at Samuel Aſh's, or at any time before at their own houſes.

JOHN HALL,
THOMAS LEVIS,
HENRY LEWIS, } Aſſignees.

Delaware county, June 3d, 1791. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Philip Grandin, deceaſed, late of the county of Hunterdon, ſtate of New-Jerſey, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOHN F. GRANDIN, or
WILLIAM GODLEY, } Executors.

‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARSENA ALLONAY.

May 12, 1791. ‡

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, innkeeper, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill, on Tueſday, the 10th inſtant, a red and white HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

May 13th, 1791. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH BORDEN, Eſq; late of Bordentown, in Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BORDEN, or
JOHN OLIVER, } Execut.

Bordentown, 23d May, 1791. 4t

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

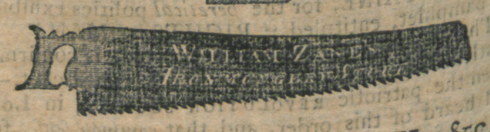
SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. eptf

May 27, 1791.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canniſter*, No. 23, on the eaſt ſide of Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, has imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and Pigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many ſorts and ſizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, ſtirrup-irons, ſilvered ſtaple and plates, &c.
An aſſortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and ſhovels, ſpinning-wheel irons,
A large aſſortment of card wire,
Iron and braſs ditto,
Coffin, deſk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and raſps, many ſorts and ſizes,
Bricklayers & plaiſterers trowels
Fiſhhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Braſs and bell metal kettles,
London and Briſtol pewter, among which are oval diſhes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with ſteels,
Ditto ditto, deſert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and ſteels,
Taylors and other ſhears and ſciſſars,
Razors with and without ſtraps,
Glovers and ſheep ſhears, &c. &c.
Braſs and leather ink horns,
Braſs and iron-head ſhovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams,
Small iron weights in ſets,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
Engliſh glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and beſt blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil ſtones,
Shoe rubbers and Engliſh rag ſtones,

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and ſhingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of braſs and braſs-head fire dogs,
Cradling and graſs ſcythes and ſickles,
Crumb-creek ſtones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and ſkillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horſe, cow and ſheep bells,
Hair ſieves and riddles,
Seine, ſewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

A Large and General Aſſortment of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, *Warranted or Un-warranted,* Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3187.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1791.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HINSHELWOOD, mantua-maker, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the widow PAUL'S inn, the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1791. ‡

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetic:---his integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th inſtant at night, a black HORSE, with a bald face, and hind feet white, pretty high up his legs, between 14 and 15 hands high; he generally holds his head uncommonly high, paces and trots, though moſt natural to pace, ſhod before, and was lame in his right ſhoulder, occaſioned by a fall he lately had. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

6th month 13th, 1791. ‡

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, the 8th of this inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negroe Man, named DICK; is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, ſhews his teeth remarkably when he laughs, is about 38 years of age: Took with him when he went away, one coat, a jacket with ſleeves, two waiſtcoats, one pair of breeches, two ſhirts, three pair of yarn ſtockings, four pair of ſhoes, one pair about half wore, the other three new. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negroe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me,

THOMAS BEANS.

May 23d, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankford, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

Juſt publiſhed, and for Sale, by the Printers of this paper.

The LAWS

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)

By CAREY, STEWART & Co.
No. 22, north Front-ſtreet,

A TREATISE

ON THE

Importance of Religious Opinions—

By M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuſe. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the ſhrine of religion, by a man of buſineſs, a man of true political wiſdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon.*---It is alſo a noble one---and gives M. Necker, who has been long eſteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and diſtinguiſhed title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's deſtiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has purſued, from the counting houſe to the threſhold of the cabinet. And it is impoſſible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to ſee that both his head and his heart make *a diſtinguiſhed and affecting appearance in the cauſe of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370. "We rejoice to ſee *this excellent work* naturalized here---and it ought to be tranſlated into every European language." 4t

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,
A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper

and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

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HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Aſſortment of other Goods

as uſual. †

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpoſe, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.*

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral rivers and creeks herein after deſcribed:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1ſt day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this ſtate.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their ſeveral ſtreams; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh reſpectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the weſt branch; and from the mouth of the weſt branch to Starucca at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the ſaid river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet, and from thence to Frank's Town; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-ſtreet, and from Water-ſtreet to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh, from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Cheſnut Ridge, and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Cheſnut Ridge; and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive; and from the ſaid Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſome parts thereof reſpectively, as being connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Preſque-Iſle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, until the ſaid 1ſt day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkeſbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harriſburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the neareſt and beſt courſe to the place, where it will interſect the road leading from Harriſburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittſburg, over the beſt ground, and in the ſtraiteſt practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittſburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, croſſing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Cataweſſy, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuylkill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the ſaid Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Suſquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to Weſt's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the ſame the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grub's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the eaſt ſide of the north weſt branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Suſquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARSENA ALLONAY.

May 12, 1791. ‡

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.

We are very attentive to the iſſue of the plans of England, who, in return for the ſervices done to our Court, in our preſent unfortunate ſituation, is endeavouring to obtain, among other things, the free navigation of the Black and Red Seas.

By the navigation of the Red Sea, Great Britain deſigns to carry on the commerce of India by the Streight of Suez, carrying their goods by land to the port of Alexandria, where they will be embarked for Europe in other bottoms. England will by this means not only give a greater extent to their eſtabliſhments of Candahar and Bassora, but extend their trade all through Perſia, as far as the Black Sea; their intention being to eſtabliſh factories on the coaſts of Aſia.

Our principal mercantile houſes are very uneaſy on account of this ſcheme, which will give a new turn to our commerce, as well as that which other nations have heretofore carried on with India.

It will alſo give an opportunity to the Engliſh to make diſcoveries in the interior parts of Africa, and to profit by the advantages reſulting from them.

BERLIN, April 12.

On the 8th inſtant two couriers arrived here from London, within a few hours of each other, who brought the determination of the Cabinet of London, reſpecting the Ruſſian war. We are given to underſtand, that the Court of London has promiſed to ſend an Engliſh fleet into the Baltic towards the end of April. As ſoon as theſe diſpatches were known, the Members of the Cabinet were immediately ſent for by the King to Potſdam, where they ſtaid until the next day, and if we may judge from the orders that have been ſince iſſued, their determination muſt be to proſecute a war.

No leſs than ſeven couriers have been diſpatched within a few hours of each other to the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and it is reſolved that this great General ſhall have the ſupreme command of our army againſt the Empreſs. We underſtand that the Duke has made an expreſs ſtipulation, that he ſhall have full power to act as he thinks fit; he ſhall not be dependant on the orders of our College of War, and that he ſhall receive his orders from the king himſelf. Inſtructions have been given to all the different departments of war, for all the regiments intended for ſervice to be ready at a moment's warning, and that their equipages ſhall be compleated.

The march of the regiments is now certain. Thoſe of *Konitz*, *Kleiſt*, *Raumer*, *Prince Ferdinand*, and *Belville*, will move the 2d of next month for Pomerania, where a Corps de Reſerve will be formed. The regiment of *Eben* Huſſars, and ſome battalions of Fuzileers, will ſet off at the ſame time.

Beſides the troops which are already in the two Provinces of Pruſſia, 25,000 men will hold themſelves in readineſs to augment our forces there.—Theſe forces are not, however, yet put on the war eſtabliſhment.

HAMBURGH, April 15.

Brooks, the Courier, who is known to have been the bearer of the laſt Reſolutions of the Cabinet of St. James's, relative to the War againſt Ruſſia, paſſed through this place the 11th with diſpatches from Berlin to Copenhagen. There is little doubt that they contain an anſwer, concerted with the Court of Pruſſia, to the overtures made by the Daniſh Miniſtry, dated the 8th of March, and conveying the ſentiments of Ruſſia to the allied Powers, in friendſhip with the Porte.

Our letters from Copenhagen ſay, that an Engliſh frigate, with three cutters and a ſloop, have come to an anchor near the *Skagen*. This little ſquadron is looked upon as the forerunner of the grand fleet of England under Lord Hood, to which it is to facilitate the paſſage, by reconnoitering and ſounding the various ſtations.

The King of Sweden was at Stockholm on the 5th of April, and nothing farther was then known reſpecting his journey.

PARIS, April 22.

Mr. Fleurieu, the marine miniſter, Mr. Villequier, the firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber, and all the people of his Majeſty's Chapel, have reſigned.

The following Reſolution of the Club des Cordeliers has been the ſubject of much converſation at Paris. It has been publicly affixed in all the quarters of the City.

Extract from the deliberations of the 17th of April:

"The Society, on the information laid before them, that the firſt public Placeman of the Nation permits the refractory Prieſts to enter his houſe, and there publicly to exerciſe thoſe functions which have been forbidden by the Legiſlature, to the great ſcandal of Frenchmen and of the Law, and that he has this day even received the Paſchal Communion and heard Maſs from one of theſe refractory Prieſts, have reſolved that, the truth of this fact duly proved, they denounce to the Repreſentatives of the Nation this firſt public Placeman, this firſt Subject of the Law, as a Violator of thoſe Conſtitutional Laws which he has ſworn to maintain, and of which it is his office to enforce the execution; and as having thus authoriſed Diſobedience and Revolt, and prepared the way for thoſe Factions which the Enemies of the Rights of Man are endeavouring to excite againſt the Conſtitution."

April 28.

A letter was read in the National Aſſembly on Saturday night from Mr. de *Montmorin*, the Miniſter for foreign affairs, to all the ambaſſadors and envoys of the French King, in the ſeveral Courts of Europe.

This letter, written at the expreſs deſire of the King, unequivocally ſignified his attachment to the New Conſtitution, and fully explained what may be called his Majeſty's political creed.

The reading of this letter met with reiterated applauſe; and a deputation was ordered from the Aſſembly, to thank his Majeſty for the patriotic ſentiments it expreſſed.

LONDON, April 27.

Some diſpatches were ſent off from the German Office, St. James's, yeſterday evening, by Monſ. Kinneir, to their Excellencies the Lords of the Regency of Hanover.

M. Zenowief, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Madrid, received diſpatches from his Court on the 30th of March; after which he ſubmitted to the Cabinet the terms upon which the Empreſs had conſented to conclude a peace. This, at leaſt in the opinion of the beſt circles at Madrid, was the purpoſe of his interview with the Miniſter; and, from the ſame authority, it is ſtated, that his anſwer was very ſatisfactory, implying the approbation of thoſe terms by the Cabinet, and the intention of the Court to ſupport the moderate demands of Ruſſia, by the Spaniſh Miniſters, at the Courts of London, Berlin, and Conſtantinople.

A letter from Great Ogechee, in Georgia, dated December 9th, ſays, "Since the completion of the Treaty with the Creeks, all has been quiet, unleſs we except ſome ill-natured State bickerings and heart burnings amongſt ourſelves, chiefly occaſioned by a few influential men, who find themſelves great loſers by a general act of common juſtice towards the Indians. Theſe, however, we expect will ſubſide by degrees, notwithſtanding the formidable combination in a certain part of the State.

"As to the Creeks, Siminoles, and other nations, adjoining our Weſtern frontier, nothing is more clear to me than that, ſo far from being injurious to us, they may henceforward be made uſeful to the real intereſts of this State, provided the faith of treaties be obſerved. They now ſhew every diſpoſition to copy our manners, arts agriculture, and mode of living; and if they will not become ſincere converts to, and believers in our holy religion, we can have the leſs reaſon to complain of the diſappointment, as, from our general conduct, it is very evident we do not believe it ourſelves.

"As an advantageous commerce with the Creeks, &c. is an object of ſome conſideration, and is likely to become more and more ſo, now is the time for ſettling our ſea-coaſt, and by that means commanding the whole Weſtern commerce. Nothing will civilize and humanize the wild natives ſooner, or in a more effectual manner, than a commercial intercourſe: it is by this means too, that the whole of their fine country will, in proceſs of time, fall into our hands without violence; while, in the interim, we ſhall be able to live in quiet, without fortifying our dwelling houſes and making ourſelves and negroes priſoners therein, as was the caſe a year or two ago with the widow Savage and others, who actually kept up military duty in their houſes, and became ſoldiers and heroines from neceſſity.

"I am juſt informed that a number of families have arrived from ſeveral of the Northern States, at Frederica, in order to purchaſe lands, on and in the vicinity of St. Mary's River: I do not, however, admire the ſpot they have fixed upon to build their new town, it being on a point of land, a low marſh, between two rivers, ſo that the ſituation cannot be otherwiſe than ſickly, and eſpecially ſo to people coming from the high dry lands to the Northward.

"On the other ſide of the river, a little higher up, is a moſt excellent ſituation for a town, on a high bluff, but this belongs to our Spaniſh neighbours, and can only be looked at by the Anglo Americans (as they call us)—not enjoyed."

There are at preſent twenty-nine houſes of Rendezvous in or near London, for receiving men for manning the Baltic fleet.

A Preſs Gang has lately been engaged to go to Newcaſtle, where the impreſs ſervice is certainly very dangerous. It conſiſts of thirteen remarkably tall ſtrong men, none of whom have ever been at ſea, but eleven of them are expert powerful boxers.

The four Generals who are to command the French army, are *Mailly*, *Bouville*, *Rochambeau*, and *Luckner*. Preparations are making for the encampment of the 100,000 Auxiliary Troops decreed by the National Aſſembly, and the Volunteers are giving in their names in all the Departments to repair to the Frontier, if by any attack their preſence ſhould be required.

The Iriſh prints are replete with very pointed obſervations on the ſtruggles of that Country, and thoſe of the people of France, for Liberty. The compariſons they make in favour of the French, do not evince that they are themſelves yet ſufficiently contented!

The indignity offered at Briſtol to Mr. Wilberforce, for exerciſing his humanity, gives no favourable indication of the general character of the people of that mercantile city!

Such is the poverty of this Country, that "the *Veſtris*'," father and ſon, take away only *four thouſand* pounds for playing a few Weeks at an unlicenſed Theatre!—*How are we ruined?*

April 28. The return of a meſſenger from Peterſburgh is expected on Wedneſday or Thurſday next, with an anſwer to the remonſtrance which was ſent at the time when the equipment began.

Some extraordinary intelligence has been received from France within theſe few days, which has greatly puzzled Adminiſtration; but in theſe days of diſguiſe and ſecrecy it is not likely that the particulars will tranſpire, till publicly announced in the French papers.

According to the laſt accounts from Flanders, Leopold has ſtill much to do to ſettle the Government of the Low Countries. The great change in France has affected the minds of multitudes in different parts of Flanders, which nothing but the dread of the bayonet can prevent from breaking out tumultuouſly.

The loſs of a greater part of an army, according to Col. Floyd's interpretation, is no more than a common accident in war, and therefore we may now prepare our minds for the worſt that can happen; for ſhould we next hear of the loſs of the whole provinces of India, we may conſider it as a common accident in war.

If the laſt advices from Hamburgh can be depended upon, the Empreſs is determined to oppoſe force with force, and with that view is collecting near forty ſail of the line in the Gulph of Finland, in order to give a proper reception to any fleet that may be deſtined for that quarter.

The King of Sweden cannot act; for, like Mahomet's coffin, he is kept in *equilibrio* by the different propoſals made to him by half the courts of Europe; France, England, Pruſſia, and the Porte, have all made offers to purchaſe his friendſhip or neutrality.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that the Porte, which is now to be conſidered as one of the powers vibrating in the balance of Europe, has, in general, been ſo far excluded from it, as to have been wholly unconcerned in any of the great European wars for a century paſt. In the war of the Spaniſh Succeſſion, in that which followed the death of the Emperor, Charles the Sixth, in the war of Seven years, and in the late war, we heard nothing of this important Power—one of whoſe fortreſſes cannot now be taken, but Great Britain and Pruſſia muſt interfere to redeem it.

Our long-headed Miniſter has ever ſome deep ſcheme fraught with advantages which nobody but himſelf could ever diſcover; thus he riſqued a war and expended four millions laſt year, to obtain the privilege of fiſhing for whales and catching furs at Nootka. And it now appears that the ſecret object of our preſent armament is to obtain permiſſion of the grand Sultan to go over land to India, to hunt for hidden wealth in the plains of Perſia, and to ſearch for mines of gold in the unexplored regions of Africa.

On the 30th of laſt month, a ſtop was put to the conferences at Siſtova. This was probably owing to the King of Pruſſia's deſire to try what effect the *reaſoning* of the Engliſh and Dutch cannon would have in the Baltic.

Lord Hood ſet off this morning, from his houſe in the Admiralty, to Portſmouth, where he will go on boaad the Victory man of war, which bears his flag. Several other officers are alſo ſet our for their reſpective commands.

Whatever may be publiſhed, to ſecond the views of Stock-jobbers, it may be depended on, that no anſwer has yet been received from the Court of Ruſſia; nor have any circumſtances recently ocurred, from which we may infer a ſpeedy termination of its differences with the Porte.

One of the Morning papers confidently ſtates the new terms offered by our Miniſters to the Ruſſian Court. We pretend not, any more than we believe that paper, to be in the ſecrets of the cabinet, but have reaſon to think that the negociation is in *ſtatu quo*.

ARMAMENT AGAINST RUSSIA.

The part which our Miniſters have taken againſt Ruſſia, has been ſufficiently cenſured, both in and out of Parliament; and yet it has been conſidered only in its conſequences, as ſubjecting us to all the expence, loſs, and inconvenience, accruing from war. The loſs of our Trade with Ruſſia has been very little, if at all, taken into the queſtion; and indeed Miniſters ſeem ſcarcely to be apprized of its importance, or they would not ſo avowedly place it in a ſcale with the precarious and ſpeculative advantages, which may be obtained by an intercourſe with Poland. Sir John Dalrymple, in a pamphlet which he publiſhed a few years ago, had computed the value of this trade to England, and has diſcuſſed, in a very clear manner, the relative intereſts of Great-Britain and Ruſſia.

It appears from his firſt account, that the Britiſh ſhips employed from a ſingle port in Ruſſia are 542 in number; theſe ſhips, upon an average, are above 300 tons burthen: that from that ſingle port, the exportations are near 2,700,000l. before put on board, and near 3,700,000l. when landed: that theſe are almoſt all raw materials, for the uſe of the manufactures of Britain and Ireland; and conſequently, that the ſhipping, the value, and the uſe, are far greater than England ever enjoyed from her connection with the whole of America.

From the ſecond account it appears, that the ſhips employed in exportation, from that port by Ruſſia, and all the reſt of Europe, are 392 in number, and the value of their cargoes 1,089,501l. And from a compariſon of the number of ſhips, with the extent of their contents, in the two accounts, it appears, that the Britiſh ſhips employed in that port muſt be far more ſuperior in ſize than they are in number, to the ſhips of Ruſſia, and of all Europe put together, employed there. If thoſe few facts, ſays Sir J. Dalrymple, will not open the eyes of the people, the Parliament, and the Miniſters of England, to the conduct which England ſhould obſerve, with regard to Ruſſia, they muſt be blind as moles, or ſhut their eyes willingly againſt the light of the ſun.

Queries *relative to the common Commercial Intereſt of* England *and* Russia.

Whether the purpoſe of England, in rearing up her American Colonies, was not to find a vent in them for her manufactures, and an extenſion of her ſhipping; in ſhort, to raiſe up an empire of cuſtomers for the ſupport of the induſtry and navigation of her people; in order to obtain which purpoſe, ſhe, in our day, expended ninety millions of money, and ninety thouſand lives in one war, and an hundred millions of money, and an hundred thouſand lives in another? But whether, that empire of cuſtomers being now loſt, another does not preſent itſelf in the immenſe dominions of Ruſſia?

Whether there be not two circumſtances to the advantage of the commerce of England, in which Ruſſia and America reſemble each other? 1ſt, That, like America, Ruſſia ſtands in need of the manufactures of England, and, as from a vaſt ſtorehouſe, has raw materials to give in return, which are afterwards converted into manufactures in England. 2dly, That, like America, the number of hands in Ruſſia is not in proportion to the extent of the lands, which are more extenſive than all the reſt of Europe put together; from whence it follows, that, for ages to come, the Ruſſians will be employed in agriculture, where land coſts them almoſt nothing, and not in manufactures, to rival and exclude thoſe of England.

And whether there be not four circumſtances to the advantage of the commerce of England, in which Ruſſia and America differ from each other? 1ſt, That, after all the pains and expence of England, the number of her cuſtomers in America never amounted to three millions; whereas the number of cuſtomers in the Ruſſian dominions may amount to twenty-four millions. 2dly, That the American empire of cuſtomers required to be defended during war, and, by its diſtance, at a monſtrous expence; and, even during peace, to be kept in order by military, naval, civil, and revenue eſtabliſhments, which coſt eight times more annually to Britain than the revenues in America produced. But the empire of Ruſſian cuſtomers requires no eſtabliſhment from England during peace, and is well able to defend itſelf during war. 3dly, That Ruſſia cannot rival England in the home-market, becauſe, with the exception of a few articles, the commodities of the two countries are different; nor in the northern provinces of the American States, becauſe, with the exception of a few articles, the commodities are the ſame; nor in the ſouthern provinces of thoſe States, nor in the Weſt Indies, becauſe ſhips employed to trade there could not find in the Baltic proper aſſortments of goods to go or return with. Whereas the Americans rivalled England in the home-market, becauſe many of the articles of their buſineſs were the ſame with thoſe of England; and by the advantage of neighbourhood would rob England of the Weſt India market, if they were ſuffered to approach it. And the laſt difference, but not the leaſt in importance, is, that England can be ſupplied from Ruſſia with what ſhe never got from America without extravagant bounties, and, even then, only to a trifling extent; the moſt valuable of all commodities to a commercial nation, hemp, cordage, and ſail cloth, without which the oaks of England would be of little uſe to Engliſh commerce.

Whether it does not appear, from the official accounts of the Engliſh cuſtoms publiſhed by Lord Sheffield, No. 10. of the Appendix to his book on the trade of America, that, during the period of the accounts, there were imported from Ruſſia into England alone, independent of the importation to Scotland and Ireland, which was alſo very great, articles to the amount of above 1,200 cool. a year, that is to ſay, more than were imported to all the reſt of the Continent of Europe, Germany and the Netherlands excepted?

And whether almoſt all of thoſe articles, with the exception of the linen, were not converted in England into manufactures, which produced ſeveral times the value of the original importation; ſo that it may without impro-

priety be ſaid, that England got the raw material for nothing, and was beſides a great gainer in receiving it?

And, added to all this, whether the whole of all that 1,200,000l. and above one half of the Ruſſian trade, be not carried on in Britiſh ſhipping, employing the people, and increaſing the revenue of Britain, and forming, or rather diſciplining for her fleets, the hardieſt race of ſeamen in the world in the boiſterous northern ſeas, and thus keeping on foot a perpetual, not temporary, naval militia for England, without putting her to the expence of paying it? An accumulation of advantages which England does not draw from any other country whatever!

Whether, from the above two circumſtances of reſemblance between Ruſſia and America, the above four circumſtances of difference between them, and the above account of articles imported from Ruſſia, with the uſes which were made of them, it be not clear as the ſun, that God and nature have tied England and Ruſſia together in the ſureſt of all commercial bonds, thoſe in which both nations muſt gain, and neither can loſe?

Whether, if a commercial treaty was to take place between England and Ruſſia, in which many of the Engliſh Acts of Parliament that conferred favors on America, were to transfer thoſe favors to Ruſſia, and Ruſſia was to grant in return ſome of the favors which America granted to England, the ſame increaſe in numbers, wealth, and power, which ſprung to both countries from the embraces of England and America, would not follow to both countries from thoſe between England and Ruſſia?

Whether the terms of ſuch a treaty would be difficult to adjuſt, ſeeing the principles of commerce, which formed the connection, and tended to break the connection, between England and America, are now perfectly underſtood; and whether the duration of the new connection might not be more laſting than the old one, ſeeing neither country has claims of ſuperiority over the other?

General concluding Query.

"From theſe premiſes, is it not the intereſt of England, for the ſake of Engliſh commerce, to court and foſter up Ruſſia as ſhe formerly did America, in order to get a new market in place of the old one ſhe has loſt; and to prevent the acts and advances of France to the Empreſs, in her preſent critical ſituation, from ſtealing that new market from England, as ſhe did the old one?"

NEW-HAVEN, June 22.

On Friday laſt between four and five o'clock, P. M. we had a very heavy ſhower, attended with ſharp lightning; a new ſloop laying at the wharf had her maſt ſtruck, and ſo much damaged as to be uſeleſs, and a plank burſt off one ſide.

LITCHFIELD, June 22.

The Caterpillars make ſerious ravages in the woods and orchards about this town, and in many parts of the country. Many orchards are almoſt naked; ſcarcely a ſingle foliage to gladden the heart of the anxious huſbandman. We unite in the general hope and fear on account of the approaching vintage; leſt peradventure it may involve a dearth of *news*.

NEWARK, June 23

The mowing lots of this town are infeſted with a ſtrong black worm of about two inches in length, they are ſo numerous that they greatly injure the graſs, which now ſhould be cut, without delay.---The worms, immediately after a lot of graſs is cut, emigrate in a body, (generally to the weſtward) and, in a ſhort time, will deſtroy the fields of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, that lie in their way.

Their entrance into the field may, in a great meaſure, be prevented, by caſting a trench of looſe earth around it, about eighteen inches deep; but a *more effectual* barrier againſt them, will be a *ſmall line of tar*. It highly concerns thoſe who have any ſort of grain adjoining *unmown graſs*, to pay *immediate attention* to this hint.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from Cohanſey, Cumberland County, State of New-Jerſey, dated the 20th inſtant.

"On Friday laſt a melancholy accident happened near this place. A number of the inhabitants having met on the beach a little below Cohanſey Creek, ſome of them went into the water to bathe, when the four following perſons were unfortunately drowned.---Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. Enos Bacon, Miſs Rachel Huſted, Mr. Peter Coddington, and Mr. William M'Creaff.

"The men were good ſwimmers; but the women having hold of them when the ſurge ſwept them out of their depth, and continuing their hold, they were all drowned together. Many attempts were made to ſave them, but all in vain.---Imagination can ſcarcely depict the dreadful ſcene, on reflecting that the wives of the two men (being young married people) and the huſband of Mrs. Bacon (who is left with a large family of children) were all ſpectators of this truly mournful cataſtrophe. The wives of the two men, and a daughter of Mrs. Bacon, were nearly bereaved of life on the occaſion, and had not aſſiſtance been at hand, they muſt alſo have periſhed in the water with grief, having fainted away ſeveral times, and thereby diſabled from helping themſelves.

"Mr. Bacon and a ſon-in-law of his (Mr. Huſted) ventured, to the very great danger of their own lives, in order to ſave Mrs. Bacon, who floated on the water during the whole time. Her body, after ſhe was dead, was drifted on ſhore, and the other three taken up, when the tide was gone down; they were all decently buried the next day."

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, June 25

"Yeſterday captain Doyle marched from this place, to join the weſtern army, having under his command a corps of as handſome young men as I ever beheld, which, by his own and his officers activity were recruited at and near the city of Philadelphia, within a few weeks paſt.

"It would be uncandid in the extreme, not to acknowledge the ſoldierly deportment of this officer, and his whole corps, while here and in the city of Philadelphia, which place he not long ſince left."

A correſpondent, who has occaſion to ride about the ſuburbs of the city for the benefit of his health, is extremely ſorry to obſerve, that he ſuppoſes the authority of the corporation does not extend beyond the paved ſtreets; otherwiſe the dead carcaſes of horſes, dogs, cats, and a variety of other filth would not be ſuffered to lay upon the way, at this warm ſeaſon, infecting the air and poiſoning the health of the paſſengers. In Race-Street, near the Wig-Wam, in Arch-Street, Walnut-Street, and almoſt every other ſtreet, at a little diſtance from the pavement, theſe carrions may be found. Would it not be proper to deviſe ſome means of removing ſuch nuiſances, or of having them buried, and thereby prevent the baneful effects that may enſue, ſhould the matter be any longer neglected.

By a gentleman lately from Scioto we learn, that about 300 Frenchmen, who now compoſe the ſettlement, are determined not to be diſcouraged by the difficulties they have at firſt to encounter; and that the coloniſts have great hopes that their moſt ſanguine expectations will be realized.

A gentleman arrived in this town a few days ago from Kentucky informs, that the inhabitants there are in high ſpirits with the active exertions which the general government is making to quiet their troubleſome neighbours. A large party of volunteers were then embodied and had proceeded into the Indian country upon an expedition, which was to laſt about 30 days. A corps of equal ſtrength was to be ready on their return to proceed againſt the Indians, and it was intended that a reſpectable military force ſhould continually keep the field, until the federal troops were prepared to act.

Among the events which worthily intereſt mankind, the demiſe of the learned, the pious or the wiſe, has ever been deemed one of the moſt powerful import—and when a man, in whom were happily united the *Chriſtian*, the *Philoſopher*, the *Politician*, and the *Divine*, retires from the paſſing ſcenes of worldly greatneſs, to enjoy the ineſtimable felicities of ſuperior regions, the tear of regret ſhould bedew his memory, the ſorrows of admiration embalm his virtues, and the anticipation of his glory, arouſe our ſouls to emulation.

Thus to attune the mortal mind, let us review the life of RICHARD PRICE!!! The powers of the Eulogiſt here will be nugatory; for plainly to relate his *Character*, muſt claim for it veneration—and could we paint his *Mind*, with what unbounded love, eſteem and admiration, ſhould we all ſurvey the picture.

The Principality of Wales gave birth to this illuſtrious man. At the retired academy of Caermarthen, he purſued his earlieſt ſtudies. Formed by the humility of his nature for the calm duties of the miniſtry, we find the intereſts of Religion to have been his firſt, his laſt, his greateſt object. His paſtoral duties never were diſpenſed with to wield the pen of *Political Diſpute*, or *Theological controverſy*; for though he ably advocated, and thus eſſentially ſerved the preſent intereſts of his fellow men, yet he failed not to remember, their *Creator* deſigned them for nobler purpoſes, purſuits and enjoyments. His talents were not confined to the labours of the deſk and the pulpit,—but the walls of the lonely and cheerleſs priſon were not only enlivened by his preſence, but warmed by his charity. In the chambers of deſponding life was heard from his lips the requiem of pardon, mercy and peace: that peace, of which he is now in the full fruition——that mercy which he ſo liberally diſpenſed to others—and that pardon, which, while he lived, he earneſtly beſeeched for ALL.

As a miniſter of Chriſt, how did he vindicate the dignity of his miſſion and the weight of his ſufferings, by varying the mind through all the miracles he wrought, from the bluſhing waters at the feſtal board of Galilee, to his laſt great act upon Mount Calvary, where the waters of bitterneſs billowed over his head. Neither was his pencil confined to the troubled ſhades of the portrait—for with what life and energy did he deſcribe the mild dews of that celeſtial morning, the radiance of which, by diſcovering the riſing and triumphant *Saviour*, beamed even on the night of the cold and ſolitary *Grave*.

Nor was the liberality of his mind inferior to the charity of his heart—for thro' the mediums of candour and benevolence he could view, with complacency and delight, the various and contending ſects, all hymning their equal God: For ſuch, in him, was the happy union of philoſophy and religion, that while the miſts of ſuperſtition were chaſed away by the former, the latter beſtowed the livelineſs of faith and energy of belief.

The worlds of natural and moral philoſophy were unveiled to his ſight, from the law which impels the falling ſtone to its centre, to that which directs the infantile idea through all the proceſs of thought.

As a politician, diſdaining the mean arts of miniſterial or popular faction, he delineated the great laws of ſociety, upon the eternal baſis of the natural rights of man and neceſſity of government.

The ſocial, friendly and hoſpitable relations of life, ſubſiſted unimpaired from the rigidity of philoſophy, the maze of politics, and, to him, the ſtill weightier cares of his public and private duties.

This ſmall, unworthy tribute of a heart which has reaped the bleſſings of his converſation, friendſhip and inſtructions, now pours forth the laſt effuſion of reſpect to his memory; which the humility of his temper would not have rejected, from the inſignificant though ſincere admirer of his virtues. [*Boſton Herald.*]

Capt. M'Keever, in 16 days from Cape Francois to this port, informs that the brig Lydia, Capt. Vanſiſe, was to ſail in four days after for this port; and the brig James, Capt. Rae, was to ſail the next day for this port. Capt. Heſs, from St. Euſtatia, in 20 days, on the 15th inſt. in lat. 28, 12 N. long. 65. W. ſpoke the ſhip Brothers, from Briſtol bound to Charleſton, out 39 days, all well. Alſo, on the 18th inſt. in lat. 31, 10. N. long. 68, 2. W. ſpoke the brig Hetty, Clouſer, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, out ſix days, all well. Capt. Potter, from Antigua to this port, on the 23d inſt. in lat. 38, 13. N. long. 74, 20. W. ſpoke the brig Lizzy, Capt. Bentley, from New-London, bound to Jamaica, out three days, all well. The ſhip Woodley, Capt. Hawthorn, was to ſail on the 16th inſtant, from St. Kitts, for London.

In the brig Charleſton, Captain Garman, arrived here on Saturday laſt, from Charleſton, came paſſengers, —— Izard, Eſq. member of Congreſs, and ſon; William Smith, Eſq. member of Congreſs; Mr. Manegutt—wife and three children; States Morris, Eſq. of New-York; Robert Manwell, Eſq. of Rhode-Iſland; Mr. H. Caſilone; Mr. M'Cormick, of Delaware ſtate.

The ſhips Earl of Derby and Jay, from New-York, arrived at Newry the 25th of April.

Died, in this city, after a ſhort illneſs, Dr. JOHN JONES.

This gentleman having, for the greateſt part of a life of ſixty-three years, contended with a very infirm habit of body, this event could not, either from nature or conſtitution, have been long protracted---It could not, therefore, have excited much ſurprize, or regret, were it not that the death of the wife and the virtuous is, at all times, premature and unfortunate.

Amongſt the numbers who knew him (and few men were ſo much known) it would have been impoſſible to find an enemy, ſuch was the univerſal conſent in thoſe qualities of his, of head and heart, which in their exerciſe moſt benefit mankind or embelliſh ſociety.

In his profeſſion, as is often the caſe in this country, he united ſurgery and phyſic in one---the firſt rank was, without envy or jealouſy, aſſigned him by his cotemporaries,---in the other, he was a ſucceſsful and honeſt practitioner. He taught both by his underſtanding and his ſcience, generally, to rely more on the efforts of nature than the appliances of art, and he confeſſed on all occaſions, the inſufficiency of his profeſſion, ridiculing, wherever he perceived it, the impoſing gravity and ſolemn quackery of vain pretenders.

Nor muſt we overlook him as a citizen, for this character will be found equally honourable to him. Reſiding in a neighbouring ſtate, at the beginning of the revolution, where thoſe who formed the knot of his friends, or the circle of his ſociety, were, from the ſervile habits of a mock court, pre-diſpoſed to cringe to the tyranny of Great-Britain---he brake looſe from them all---and nobly quitting his home, his proſpects, and his ſafety, he riſqued himſelf upon the cauſe of liberty, and the fortune of his country.

In all characters and relations, as a man, a citizen, and a patriot, he was equally humane, charitable and rational.

*** The members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, at the uſual place in Lodge Alley, on Monday, July 4th, 1791, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS, *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſter, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG.
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is clear of ground rent. §

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Loyal-Sock townſhip, Northumberland county, a likely bright bay *Mare*, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was formerly ſeen with a ſuſpicious perſon, who called himſelf Elial Peck Gobell, and ſaid he came from Morris county, New-Jerſey, and is ſince fled. Said mare is about 15 hands high, both hind feet and one fore foot white, with a blaze in her face, a natural trotter, and ſaid to be about five years old. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

June 17, 1791. ‡

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, June 13, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, about five years old, has ſome ſaddle marks, ſhod with only one ſhoe before, lengthy made, and trots rough. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ JOHN M'DOWELL.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the ninth inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſpavined in both hind legs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, a natural trorter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ THOMAS STEWART.

GRAYS GARDENS.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic will begin on Monday, the glorious 4th of July, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and conclude at ten at night, ſhould the day be fair, to celebrate American Independence.

Tickets delivered at one quarter of a dollar, at three different gates.

Songs, with harmony and martial muſic, in honor of the day, will be performed.

The Bridge will be ornamented.

The ſhip Union, dreſſed with the colours of the different nations in alliance with the United States, and elegantly lighted at night.

An extenſive firework will be diſplayed from an artificial iſland on the river; the view can only be ſeen to advantage from the gardens.

The mill ſcene on a plan entirely new.

The goddeſs of Independency, an emblematical tranſparent piece of painting, very large, will be exhibited; this deſign was formed by a reſpectable character for laſt year, but not executed.

Three paintings tranſparent, one of the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, one of the immortal Franklin, the other, the patriotic General de la Fayette, as large as the life; together with ſeveral other tranſparent figures and landſcapes, executed by eminent artiſts.

The illuminations will be more extenſive than any heretofore.

In order to furniſh the public with refreſhments, tea, coffee and chocolate, and fruits of the ſeaſon, will be ready for breakfaſt.

Three tables, with 100 covers each, furniſhed with roaſt beef, rounds, hams, &c. &c. ready to cut-and-come-again, from morning until night.

The great number of bars that will be fixed and plentifully ſtocked with liquors, the proviſion for water cannot fail of being ſufficient, the wines, &c. kept in reſervoirs of water and ice. Iced creams of a great variety, fine cakes and maccaroons, with different kinds of ſweetmeats, to be furniſhed by Mr. de la Croix.

We cannot but mention, it will be impoſſible to carry the plan forward without order being preſerved, or furniſh the refreſhments to afford ſatisfaction;---but have not the leaſt doubt, from an enlightened people, there will be not any reaſon to complain: every exertion will be made by the public's

Very humble ſervants,

Grays Ferry, June 27, 1791. G. & R. GRAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

Three Pounds Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Norriſtown, Montgomery county, a certain William Armſtrong, Joſeph Smith, and John Stanley, convicts. Armſtrong is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim, and marked on the arm with the letters W. A. Smith is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be ſickly and has a down look, with brown hair and eyes. Stanley is about five feet eight inches high, grey hair and eyes, and his ears are cropped. Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, or either of them, and ſecures them in any jail of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY KOOKEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th, 1791.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Mulberry and High-ſtreets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling houſe, 17 feet ſix inches by 35 feet 6 inches, ſix rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew houſe 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt houſe, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of ſtone. Alſo on the ſouth ſide of the lot is a brick tenement two ſtories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaſer on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt. Apply to Iſaac Howell, on the premiſes,

April 13. JOSHUA HOWELL, or
tf SAMUEL COATES.

FOR SALE,

TWO contiguous plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Brandywine creek, about two miles from Downing's-town, and about 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Dennis Wheelen and John Dowling, reſpectively, one of them containing about 200 acres, the other 168 acres; there is 110 acres cleared, the remainder good woodland. Theſe plantations have two good apple orchards of excellent fruit; about 26 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more might be made, there being ſeveral ſtreams ſufficient to water the whole. The ſituation is very convenient to lime-ſtone kilns, for manuring. They will be ſold ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo a plantation, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the river Schuylkill, near the upper ferry, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 80 acres, on which are three apple orchards of good fruit, a good ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe and other improvements, ſeveral excellent ſprings. The place is well manured with lime, it commands a noble proſpect of the river Schuylkill, and would ſuit exceeding well for a gentleman's country ſeat. It will be ſold either in lots or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo one convenient two ſtory frame houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 35 feet.

Alſo a frame ſtable of 20 by 22 feet, and lot of ground on which it ſtands, ſituate in Coomb's-alley, in the ſaid city.

One half of the purchaſe money being paid, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder, with intereſt. For further particulars enquire of EVERARD BOLTON, in Front-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, Philadelphia. tf

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Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for ſecuring, WILL BATES, who abſconed from my ſervice on Monday laſt.---He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to ſerve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſtands remarkably ſtraight and erect, has a large neck, awkward addreſs, and is ſlow ſpoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked ſome time at the Blackſmith's trade---He went off in common working clothes, but thoſe he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertiſement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a ſenſe of his duty, and his unſucceſsful villainy prove a warning to others under ſimilar circumſtances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the ſtate of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the New STONE-HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miſcellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a deſcription of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers, Baſaltes, Baſtile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindneſs, Blow-pipe, Book, Book-keeping, Bos, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles; illuſtrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems, comprehending the hiſtory, theory and practice of each, according to the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; deſcriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general hiſtory of the different empires, kingdoms and ſtates, antient and modern, and lives of the moſt eminent perſons in every age and nation, gives it a decided ſuperiority over any work of the kind ever publiſhed in the Engliſh language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the reſpective ſciences in this country, and under the patronage of ſuch a liberal ſubſcription, as makes it neceſſary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half volumes, it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume ſucceſſively.

IV. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be compriſed in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and above half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates in great forwardneſs.

The publiſher begs leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been ſupported in this arduous and extenſive undertaking, which, whilſt it encourages uſeful enterpriſe, reflects the higheſt honor on the patrons of ſcience and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wiſh to poſſeſs this valuable work, will pleaſe to apply without delay, to prevent their being diſappointed, as the ſubſcription is now nearly filled up, and thoſe ſubſcribers who have not got their copies, are, for the ſame reaſon, requeſted to call and get their books that they may not be too late. 6w

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Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*——

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to *demand* attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

RAN away the 30th of May, 1791, from Joſeph Taylor, blackſmith, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice boy, named CHARLES CAPE, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair and eyes; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, two ſhirts, one fine, the other Ruſſia ſheeting, a fuſtian coat and cloth waiſtcoat, ſtriped trowſers, and ſhoes, and a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him, or brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

May 31ſt, 1791. ‡

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canniſter*, No. 23, on the eaſt ſide of Cheſnut and Market-Second-ſtreet, between the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and

Pigou from London, has imported in

AN ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many ſorts and ſizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, ſtirrup-irons, ſilvered ſtaple and plates, &c.
An aſſortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and ſhovels, ſpinning-wheel irons,
A large aſſortment of card wire,
Iron and braſs ditto,
Coffin, deſk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and raſps, many ſorts and ſizes,
Bricklayers & plaiſterers trowels
Fiſhhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Braſs and bell metal kettles,
London and Briſtol pewter, among which are oval diſhes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with ſteels,
Ditto ditto, deſert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and ſteels,
Taylors and other ſhears and ſciſſars,
Razors with and without ſtraps.
Glovers and ſheep ſhears, &c. &c.
Braſs and leather ink horns,
Braſs and iron-head ſhovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams,
Small iron weights in ſetts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
Engliſh glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and beſt blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil ſtones,
Shoe rubbers and Engliſh rag ſtones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and ſhingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of braſs and braſs-head fire dogs,
Cradling and graſs ſcythes and ſickles,
Crumb-creek ſtones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and ſkillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horſe, cow and ſheep bells,
Hair ſieves and riddles,
Seine, ſewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. eptf

May 27, 1791.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſtar*, in Philadelphia. tf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.